The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

A Dissolution of the British Parliament Certain.

Temporary Retirement from Office of Count von Bismarck.

Concessions to Foreign Residents in Turkey.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Government Programme—A Dissolution of Parliament Certain—The Representation of Westminster.

LONDON, Sunday, June 14.

It is now generally understood that the Ministry will make an appeal to the country on the questions at issue between them and the House of Commons.

The following is the programme which the Government has decided upon: Parliament is to be dissolved in October. Writs will then be issued for the elections, which will take place during the month of November, and on the 9th of December the meeting of the new Parliament will take place.

It is announced that Ex-Gov. EYRE, of Jamaica, will contest the seat of JOHN STUART MILL, the member of Parliament from Westminster, London, in the coming election.

Honors to Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

LONDON, Saturday, June 13—Evening.

The American poet, HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, who arrived in England by the steamship *Russia* on Saturday last, has been the recipient of marked attentions. A congratulatory address on the part of the Mechanics' Institute of Carlisle was formally presented to Mr. LONGFELLOW to-day.

BELGIUM.

Honors to Admiral Farragut in Brussels.

BRUSSELS, Sunday, June 14.

A grand State banquet was given to Admiral FARRAGUT and the officers of his staff last week, by the United States Minister, Mr. SANFORD.

GERMANY.

Intended Temporary Retirement from Office of Count Von Bismarck.

BERLIN, Sunday, June 14.

The statement has been made and is now authoritatively confirmed, that Count VON BISMARCK will retire from office for a period of three months, solely for the restoration of his health, which has been greatly impaired.

AUSTRIA.

Prince Napoleon's Movements—His Tour Devoid of Political Significance.

VIENNA, Saturday, June 13.

It is not generally believed that the tour of Prince NAPOLEON has any political significance whatever. He is traveling strictly incognito. Rumors have recently been put in circulation to the effect that the Prince has been in private consultation with the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH and with Baron VON BEUST, the Prime Minister. There is good authority for the statement that these rumors are without foundation.

SERVIA.

Successor to Prince Michael.

BELGRADE, Saturday, June 13—Evening.

The nephew of the murdered Prince MICHAEL was duly proclaimed Prince of Servia to-day.

PORTUGAL.

The Steamer Shamrock en Route for New-York.

LISBON, Sunday, June 14.

The United States steamer *Shamrock*, which returned to this port in consequence of having sprung a leak at sea, has completed her repairs, and sailed for New-York.

TURKEY.

Proposed Concessions to Foreign Residents.

LONDON, Sunday, June 14.

The Sultan and his new Cabinet are maturing a plan to permit persons of foreign birth residing in Turkey to legally hold property, which right is to be granted by treaties with foreign Powers.

Fatal Burning Casualty—The Providence Chief of Police in Trouble.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sunday, June 14.

A servant girl, named CATHARINE MCCARTY, was burned to death this morning in Woonsocket, by the explosion of a can of burning fluid which she was using to kindle a fire.

In the Magistrates' Court on Saturday, ALBERT SANFORD, Chief of Police of this city, was adjudged probably guilty of perjury, in taking the poor debtors' oath, and was held in $1,000 security for trial in the Court of Common Pleas.

Stabbing Affray, Assault and Suicides in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sunday, June 14.

HENRY JOHNSON was stabbed and mortally wounded, by a man named BUCK, during a political dispute to-day. BUCK gave himself up to the authorities.

Two men committed suicide here to-day by shooting themselves. One was a prisoner in the County Jail.

A young man named NELSON STEWARD died last evening from the effects of a blow on the head, received from some unknown person at Chestnut street wharf.

The South Carolina Election.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sunday, June 14.

The election returns now complete from the thirty-one districts of South Carolina indicate that the Radicals have carried fifteen and the Democrats sixteen districts.

Fire at Newton Centre, Mass.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sunday, June 14.

The Orphan Girls' Home, at Newton Centre, was destroyed by fire about 3 o'clock this afternoon, while the inmates were at church. A barn belonging to the establishment was also destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The loss is not ascertained.

Fire at Wellesley, Mass.

BOSTON, Mass., Sunday, June 14.

The extensive paint factories of Messrs. [illegible] SONS & Co. in Wellesley, Mass., was burned this morning, causing a heavy loss, against which there is insurance to the amount of $75,000.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Affray in San Francisco—The Oregon Election—Movements of Steamers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, June 13.

A fracas occurred among some sailors at the city front this morning, which resulted in the wounding of several of them, one losing a hand and another nearly losing his life. Two drunken ruffians had tried to "clean out" a sailors' boarding house. Several arrests have been made.

The steamer *Montana* brings 160,000 Mexican dollars from Mazatlan. Reports were prevalent there of a scheme for the secession of the Northern Mexican States. Foreigners give a gloomy description of the condition of the country.

A dispatch from Oregon reports that the majority for SMITH, Democrat, for Congress is between 1,200 and 1,300. The official count in the counties next to Idaho give unexpectedly large Democratic majorities. The total vote of the State was nearly 22,000, the largest ever polled in that State. The Senate stands 12 Democrats, 10 Republicans; the Assembly 28 Democrats to 19 Republicans.

The opposition steamship *Nevada* arrived from Panama this morning. During her passage three terrific water spouts crossed her track in disagreeable proximity.

The Pacific Mail steamship *Golden City* sailed for Panama to-day, carrying 235 passengers, and $850,000 in treasure for New-York.

The International Base-Ball Match—The Atlantics at Niagara Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Sunday, June 14.

The Atlantics arrived at the International Hotel at noon to-day, where they were received by a full delegation of the Niagara Falls Club. A large crowd met them at the depot. The result of the game with the Central City Club has added greatly to the interest of the international match, which is to be played to-morrow. Extra trains have been detailed to the Falls for to-morrow, and it is estimated that ten thousand people will be present. A large number of New-Yorkers arrived this evening.

Base-Ball Match at Bellows Falls, Vt.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sunday, June 14.

There was a match game of base ball at Bellows Falls, Vt., on Saturday, between the Dartmouth and Amherst College nines, for the champion ball of the colleges, which was won by Dartmouth Club—47 to 20.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 14.

THE TAX BILL.

The House in Committee of the Whole, yesterday, resumed the discussion of the section of the tax bill on banks and bankers, and the vote upon the pending amendments resulted in fixing the tax at one-twelfth of one per cent. on the capital, circulation and deposits. Passing to the section regarding insurance companies, a proposition to include life companies in the list was agreed to. So if this bill becomes a law, life companies will be compelled to pay the same rates of taxation as fire and marine companies. The section regarding transportation companies developed a great difference of opinion. The rate of taxation for the gross receipts for the transportation of passengers, which the Ways and Means Committee had fixed at 2½ per cent., was changed finally to 2 per cent. Various amendments to this section were subsequently offered but met with little favor except one exempting from taxation the street railroads whose gross receipts do not exceed $25,000. Mr. HOLMAN attempted several times to secure the adoption of an amendment taxing United States Bonds but failed, as the great majority of the House was evidently opposed to it.

To-morrows' session of the House promises to be the most interesting and important since the end of the impeachment trial, as the question of finally disposing of the tax bill will be settled. Gen. LOGAN's proposition for the removal of the Capitol will be disposed of, and the District contested election bill, as passed by the Senate yesterday, will come up for final action. There is still a great diversity of opinion regarding the tax bill, and the feeling in favor of continuous action until it is disposed of, has lost much strength by the conviction now assured beyond doubt that the Senate will not take it up until the December session. Although the Ways and Means Committee labored assidously in its preparation, they have not presented as complete a bill as they expected and promised, but have been obliged, since it came into the House, to amend it themselves in various ways, some of which are decidedly important. They have in this way encumbered it with about two hundred amendments while the House itself has offered as many. This fact, exhibiting as it does a necessity for more extended research by the Committee, will add great weight to the feeling in favor of postponement. Prominent members of both Houses publicly advocate a postponement, but admit the necessity of special action on the whisky, tobacco and petroleum sections. They propose to reduce the tax on whisky and provide for the necessary changes in its collection, but will increase the license fees for distillers and dealers. They propose to deal with the tobacco and petroleum interest in like manner. Many members of the House say that they have heretofore allowed the Ways and Means Committee to drag the bill through as they did not desire to provoke a controversy, but they have now made up their minds to settle the question one way or another without delay.

THE IMPEACHMENT VOTE.

The Board of Managers have about concluded their investigations with the alleged corruption of the Impeachment vote, and have commenced the preparation of a report to be submitted this week. It is not yet publicly known whether the report will be final, but it is understood that it will contain assertions that it is impossible to discover direct evidence of the payment or receipt of money to Senators for the purpose of influencing their votes. At the same time the report will exhibit the fact that the conviction of the President was assured up to a few days before the vote on the eleventh article was taken, and that some of the Senators who voted for acquittal expressed themselves for correction even as late as the day before the vote was taken. It will also contain evidence that a large amount of money was spent at that time by noted lobyists who are known to have favored acquittal, and who have failed to account satisfactorily for the manner in which the money was spent. The Managers feel convinced that the result was obtained through bribery, but they will not pretend to be able to give absolute proof to sustain their conviction.

AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA.

One of Gen. BUCHANAN's staff officers, who arrived here last week with dispatches regarding the state of affairs in Louisiana, after consulting with President JOHNSON, Secretary SCHOFIELD and Gen. RAWLINS, of Gen. GRANT's staff, in relation to the acts of his superior, in the matter of his interference with the Board of Registry of that State, telegraphed to him as follows:

Gen. BUCHANAN: Your action is sustained. The officers elected under the new Constitution cannot be installed without your consent until the time fixed by act of Congress. It is deemed advisable for you to await the act of Congress, now about to become a law, before permitting the Legislature to meet or officers to be installed.

It is understood that this dispatch is based on the opinions expressed to the staff officer by the Secretary of War and Gen. RAWLINS, but as yet no official order has been issued to Gen. BUCHANAN on the subject.

REINSTATEMENT.

Some time ago Mr. WILLIAM JAMES, Collector of Internal Revenue for Richmond, Va., was suspended from office, but the Senate has not regarded the reasons assigned for the suspension as sufficient. Mr. JAMES is thus restored to the office, and Gen. MULFORD, late Commissioner for the Exchange of Prisoners, who held the position meantime, therefore retires.

BERGEN HEIGHTS ARSENAL PROPERTY.

The Committee on Military Affairs has before it various papers relative to the Bergen Heights Arsenal property, recommending its sale, it being no longer needed by the Government.

PERSONAL.

Gen. MCMAHON, of New-York, is now in Washington. His nomination by the President as Minister to Paraguay will not be acted upon by the Senate, only for the reason of the war which now exists in that country, and the difficulty of a representative of the United States reaching it. The mission to Mexico is the position for which he is a candidate. There is little if any doubt that if the President should send in his nomination for that office, it would be confirmed, judging from the favorable opinions expressed by a number of Senators concerning him.

REGATTA.

The National Yacht Club hold their first regatta this season on the Potomac to-morrow. Among the entries already booked are the *Heconechon*, 15 feet keel, *Marine*, 15 feet keel, *Fairy*, 15 feet keel, *Grant*, 17 feet keel, *John H. Lessford*, 21 feet keel, *Perseverance*, 22 feet keel, besides a boat from the navy-yard not yet described, and also one from Philadelphia expected to arrive to-morrow.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF ANTWERP.

The Inman steamship *City of Antwerp*, which left Liverpool June 3 and Queenstown June 4, arrived at this port yesterday with two days later advices than were at hand by the *Hermann*.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* of June 2 gives a formal denial to the statement of the arrest of three individuals at Rouen suspected of meditating an attempt against the life of the Emperor.

The Vienna *New Free Press* of June 3 publishes a scheme for the reorganization of the army, which has been definitively agreed upon by the Government, and will very shortly be laid before the Reichsrath and the Hungarian Diet. The chief features of this scheme have been already publicly stated. The most important new item has reference to the future strength of the army, which the Government proposes to fix for the ensuing ten years at 800,000 soldiers, and the entire Landwher to number 200,000 men. By the adoption of this scheme the constitutional right of the Reichsrath and Hungarian Diet to modify those numbers every year is not prejudiced. The Government bill proposes also that as far as relates to administrative questions, the Landwher is to be placed under the control of the Minister for the defence of the country, but the Commander-in-Chief of the Landwher will decide all military questions. In times of war, however, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army will command the Landwher. The Minister of War for the Empire is to be informed at all times of the general state of the equipments and the changes of station of the Landwher.

THE HAVRE MARINE EXHIBITION.

A Chaotic State of Affairs—The Inauguration Speech of M. Nicolle—Personal.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HOTEL FRASCATI, HAVRE, Monday, June 1, 1868.

I arrived here this morning for the opening of the Exhibition, and, as I expected, found everything in confusion. Only a few of the exhibitors had unpacked their goods, workmen were still employed on the buildings, and I had to spend a couple of hours hunting after the officials to secure the tickets that I wanted. It will take at least a fortnight before anything like order can be infused into this chaotic state of things. Had matters been in a more forward condition, the Emperor and Empress would no doubt have honored the opening with their presence. They were at Rouen yesterday, at the agricultural exhibition, and would certainly have come over here had it been deemed advisable. The Directors, however, conscious that they would cut but a sorry figure in the Imperial eyes, and unwilling to compromise their prospective chances of decorations, wisely determined not to press the matter; so their Majesties went back to Paris last evening without being involved in the awkwardness of a ceremony which offered no theme for congratulation. Let me add, however, that the fault is less that of the Directors than of the exhibitors themselves. Although the amplement of space has been filled up for several weeks back, but very little effort has been made to profit of the interval before the opening, and now the inauguration is upon them, they are making desperate exertions to pull up for lost time. A great deal has, I understand, been accomplished within the last two days. It is to be hoped that by perseverance and patience things will be brought into trim by the middle of the month. You must remember that with all the administrative energy brought to bear upon it under the Emperor's direction, the Paris Exhibition was opened under somewhat similar circumstances. This Havre affair is a local enterprise and has to struggle with great difficulties. When it comes to be completed I have no doubt that it will be productive of most valuable results and that its emample will be followed by other maritime cities.

I cannot pretend to give you any analysis of the catalogue in this letter, for the very good reason that at the hour at which I write no catalogue has appeared. The person to whom the concession was given sent the work to Paris to be printed, in order to effect a saving on it. As usual in such cases, there has been no means of controlling it. French printing offices are exceedingly slow in their operations, and it is not improbable that a day or two may pass without the aid of the official guide.

I am told that there are a great many American exhibitors, but as yet I see very little evidence of the fact. The English will not figure very largely in the list, for two reasons: First, they have had no very flattering opinion of the enterprise; and secondly, they are not inclined to promote anything that would be likely to place the French on a maritime equality with them. There are very few representatives of English journals here. In fact, the only one that I know personally is an American who corresponds for Manchester and Liverpool journals, and at the same time sends letters to Boston and New-Orleans papers.

THE INAUGURATION.

The inauguration ceremonies took place this afternoon in the long *entrepôt* hall at the docks. It was fitted up at the end where the platform was erected with a sort of scenic decoration, in all probability borrowed from the theatre, and *fauteuils* were provided for the notabilities invited. Speeches were delivered by M. OZENNE, Councillor of State, who acted as the representative of M. FORCADE, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; M. JORRET DES CLOSIERES, Sous-Prefêt; M. LARUE, Maire of Havre; M. NICOLLE, founder of the Exhibition, and several other gentlemen. I have not time to send you more than the speech of M. NICOLLE, the most important one delivered, and which narrates the origin and purpose of the undertaking. He spoke as follows:

M. NICOLLE'S SPEECH.

GENTLEMEN: The Maritime Exhibition of Havre is now opened; and if I cannot as yet dwell on its results, or appreciate its international importance, it is not the less my duty to remind you briefly of the objects contemplated by this undertaking, which is less important as an Exhibition, properly speaking, than as a manifestation—to impart to you, in short, the spirit of it. In combining in a maritime and commercial solemnity the arts and the industries which have relation to shipping—its construction, its armament, its propulsion—and in connection with them the various branches of universal industry and the products of importation, the Havre Exhibition is intended to develop their points of contact, their common interests, and thus to affirm their dependence on each other. All the branches of the general production have, in fact, with the maritime industries close and numerous relations. Some are employed on board vessels to render more comfortable and healthy the floating populations of man; others assure to him who navigates the ocean food, clothing and hygiene appropriate to the circumstances which he traverses; they all, moreover, load with their products the vessels of the merchant marine, and it may be added that these cargoes might be more abundant, that our naval material might be more complete, our ports better arranged, our commercial fleet better equipped and more numerous. A restricted commercial marine limits the exchanges, injures itself, and compromises industry; freight will never be wanting to a large marine. I do not want gentlemen to depart from the limits of the particular subject which occupies me, but in a solemnity like that of to-day I cannot help expressing the conviction that if the exchanges between nations could be everywhere effected without obstacles, the fleets of the universal merchant marine would not suffice for the immense increase of business that would ensue, and through this means would be forever destroyed all attempts at monopoly on the part of the maritime commerce of nations. [Great applause.] Recollect that every time that a means of transport has been established between two points where there existed none previously, there have been suddenly seen developing themselves unforeseen relations, and the respective production of places thus connected, were it only by a canal boat, have been found to increase in a prodigious manner. National industry in France appears to be at present struck with these ideas, for we see it incessantly centering its hopes and its preoccupations toward those points where it sees hopes of foreign markets. Feeling, as it were, in presence of an insufficient interior market, and with the ground slipping from beneath its feet, this industry, disquieted by its power of production, turns its regards toward the sea, which opens to it the great commercial routes of the universe, and toward the maritime interests, to which it sees its fortune closely united. We must, at all cost, gentlemen, encourage and strengthen these happy tendencies, and such was the motive, such the anxiety which suggested the Havre Exhibition. [Cheers.] If this manifestation could be understood and propagated in France, the movement toward maritime commerce and toward the sea—a movement still feeble and almost insensible, but which we shall soon see making itself felt; if it resulted in convincing the minds of people of the necessity which we are at present under of ameliorating, transforming and developing the national navigation in order to produce, by multiplying markets, a necessary extension of exchanges; if it were permitted, in short, to facilitate the application of institutions of a new economical programme, the development of which, it seems to me, should prepare for France a future of commercial greatness, our Exhibition would have rendered a service to the country, and the City of Havre might be proud of its work. [Cheers.] But this future does not depend on such or such a circumstance; it depends entirely on the initiative and individual will which under the reign of NAPOLEON III. can undertake anything, and which alone constitutes the prosperity made in maritime nations, among whom exhibitions, meetings and a special press maintain in public opinion on maritime questions a permanent and fruitful agitation. What was accomplished in France even in the course of the eighteenth century, in the midst of the most difficult circumstances, gives the measure of what we can do at present, it we approach the task with conviction and energy. There was in regard to the marine at that epoch a noble emulation, which, in spite of the disasters in India, the loss of Canada and the destruction of our fleet, succeeded in sustaining everywhere the commercial influence of France. It seemed in that time that even a breath urged all minds toward that patriotic object, and while the Academy of Sciences stimulated by its aid the genius of engineers, constructors and artists, navigators and special individuals associated themselves in our ports to hold conferences on navigation. Such efforts are never thrown away, and at the close of the eighteenth century we saw issuing from the French docks those proud vessels, the architecture of which served as models for all nations. Our maritime commerce at the same time revived; in 1789 it held the first rank in the world. [Cheers.] If from an epoch of regulations and monopolies has arisen a maritime movement followed by such results, what may not be realized under our system of equality, freedom of labor, association and credit? The Havre Exhibition we hope is about to reveal in a serious manner the industrial and maritime situation of France, and if it be demonstrated that we ought to develope our marine and our maritime commerce it will not happen assuredly that our naval constructions and our industries of the sea will find themselves in the conditions of interiority attributed to them. [Cheers.] It will place in relief by its Congress and its statistics the value of our great manufacturing cities, the vitality of our ports, and the commercial resources of France. To those who would study the special exhibition of our Chamber of Commerce and consult figures, it will exhibit the importance and the variety of the importations of Havre toward which, at this very time, are sailing vessels from Bombay, laden with more than a hundred thousand bales of Indian cotton, representing about 30,000 tons. They will see that it is not merely in the foreign markets that wool is bought, for the importations of Havre exceeded in 1867 the equivalent of 150,000 bales of wool from Australia, and that this year they will be still more important. [Great applause.] I must not dwell longer, gentlemen, on the elements of power and increase which maritime industry possesses, and I should fear on certain points to anticipate appreciations which ought to be held in reserve. Now, gentlemen, permit me to say to the foreign Commissioners of the Havre Exhibition, that if at the opening of the Exhibition I have formed special wishes for the prosperity of France, it is because I entertain the profound conviction that their realization equally interests all countries, that the improvements effected in one country benefit all, and that they advance with an equal step toward progress, the whole of humanity. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, I cannot now thank personally the distinguished men of all countries who in the administration, in the press, and in industry have patronized, encouraged and aided our work. They as well as the members of our Committees and our Commissioners will have their share of merited eulogy in the general report on the Exhibition, which will be published at its close. I beg of them to accept here the public expression of our sentiments of gratitude, and to continue to the end their aid. The realization of our enterprise is due, as you know, both to the enlightened initiation of the Mayor of Havre, who unreservedly encouraged our first projects, and to the liberal disposition of the Council, whose unanimous support definitively consecrated it. [Applause.] It is equally just to mention here the precious coöperation and active aid of our fellow-citizens, who have never ceased in the course of a laborious task to sustain our courage by their sympathy and confidence. [Cheers.] Thanks to the kind interference of the Senator Prefect of the department and President of our General Commission, the Exhibition already honored by the adhesion of their Excellencies the Minister of Marine and the Colonies, the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been enabled to add to their precious support the high patronage of his Majesty the Emperor and that of the Prince Imperial, which became for this manifestation a guarantee of success. [Cheers.] Prince NAPOLEON has been so good as to accept as a testimony of his interest in our undertaking and of sympathy for the population and City of Havre the Presidency of the Bureau of Honor of the General Consultative Commission; the administration of the Exhibition feels very grateful for this favor. His Excellency the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works, who has, as well as His Excellency the Minister of Marine and the Colonies, encouraged by a grant gracefully accorded, the enterprise of our citizens, led us to hope for a time that he would himself inaugurate the Exhibition. Prevented by his many serious occupations, he has sent as his representative M. OZENNE, Councillor of State and President of our Committee of Goods and Products of Paris. M. OZENNE is one of the men to whom our undertaking is most indebted; it may indeed be said that he first assured the moral success of the Havre Exhibition by the serious and earnest attention which he devoted to its initiation. We also owe a large share of our success to M. DUMOUTIER, Chief of the Division of Navigation in the Ministry of Public Works, President of the Committee of Navigation and Safety at Paris, who by his early aid gave to several portions of our programme very useful developments, and also to M. COSTE, President of the Fishery Committee, who with his accustomed courtesy placed precious information at our disposal. I experience, gentlemen, great satisfaction in testifying to the Press of all countries the sincerest gratitude for the constant aid which they have offered to this manifestation which emanated from a private initiative, but I owe especial thanks to the Paris Press. By its cordial coöperation the Press of Paris has, it can be affirmed, worthily crowned the work of our colaborers, and assured a definitive success to their efforts. The President of the Commission of Organization, M. JORRET DES CLOSIERES, who, since his arrival in Havre, in quality of Sous Prefêt has never ceased to coöperate actively in our enterprise, is entitled to the full gratitude of the Direction of the Exhibition. Personally I can never forget either his excellent spirit or his intelligent and loyal coöperation, and the people of Havre will remember that under every circumstance it has seen their common work supported by his attitude, his words and his acts. [Cheers.] Among the men who have shared with me the burden of the labor, I must place in the first rank M. LENNIER, keeper of the Havre Museum, and I may say the constructor of the Aquarium. With a patience and ardor that was indefatigable, he devoted himself for more than six months to the arduous creation of this important work, all the details of which reveal a mind rich in resources the most diverse, and to which we owe curious observations on marine animals and on the maritime flora. [Cheers.] He did not stop there. He desired to join to this serious creation the attraction of a work of fancy, and with marvelous art he succeeded in dissimulating all that was too serious in science under a bold and original style of decoration, which gives to the visitor a very complete idea of the celebrated grotto of Fingal. [Applause.] It is from the very bottom of my heart that I thank, in the person of my friend RENNIER, a *savant* long appreciated, and a true artist. M. FLEURY, engineer and architect, rendered to the Direction of the Exhibition a very important service in accepting the task of directing almost alone the complex operations of the installation. At the same time there has been erected under his supervision the Cercle International, at a short distance from the Aquarium in the centre of the landscape garden laid out by the skillful hand of M. LECHEVALIER, Director of the municipal gardens of Havre. Connoisseurs are unanimous as to the architectural merit of the creations of M. FLEURY, regarded in the light of economical decorative construction. May I be permitted, gentlemen, to give to M. AUXCOUTEAUX, Secretary-General of the Direction, a public testimony of gratitude and esteem for his indefatigable and devoted aid. I shall preserve a lasting remembrance of it. I desire, in terminating, to thank warmly the Foreign Commissioners of the Havre Exhibition, by whose aid we have been enabled to give to our work an extension which has increased its interest. We shall have later to study the results of the Exhibition in an international point of view, and until then we shall still have need of their kindly assistance. We have nothing more at heart, *Messieurs les Commissaires Etrangeres*, than to justify the confidence you have placed in us. Be convinced that in every circumstance the most favorable welcome will be reserved for your countrymen, and that we shall endeavor to secure for them all desirable facilities.

M. NICOLLE was again loudly and enthusiastically applauded at the close of his speech.

THE BANQUET.

The banquet takes place this evening at the Cercle International. It will be a very brilliant affair.

AMERICAN VESSELS.

The United States vessel of war, the *Ticonderoga*, is at present in port. Capt. WYMAN, its commander, is in Paris, but is expected back this afternoon.

PERSONAL.

M. DE BOILLEAU, Consul-General of France at New-York, sailed from Havre for his post on Saturday last.

THE NEUTRALITY LAWS.

Comments of the British Press Upon the Report of the Commissioners to Parliament.

From the London Times, June 3.

It is not to be regretted that a long time has been suffered to elapse before the questions relating to British neutrality which were raised during the American war have been committed for inquiry and decision. The report which has just been made by the Commissioners on the Neutrality Laws will have all the more weight that it is the result of discussions which have arisen during profound peace, and is published when the controversy about the *Alabama*, though not dead, sleeps for the time. Whenever it shall be proposed to legislate in accordance with the opinion of the Commissioners, no adverse critic will be able to say that anything is done in haste, that general principles are sacrificed unthinkingly to meet a particular case, or that the angry complaints of a foreign State have unduly influenced the action of Parliament. After having maintained its own view respecting the equipment and escape of the vessels in question until the dispute has worn itself out, and forms no longer one of the topics of the hour, this country, recognizing that its municipal law might be modified with advantage so as give greater facilities for enforcing what are now considered international duties, has committed the whole question to a body of men eminently fitted to arrive at just conclusions. Their report shows what is necessary, and it also shows how little our present law falls short of efficiency. For close on fifty years we have had a statute which in principle is all that the most exacting belligerent can desire of a neutral. It may be that stricter notions of the responsibility of States have arisen during this period, and that both the right of belligerents to harass neutrals by extreme regulations, and the right of neutrals to disregard the interests of belligerents, have been curtailed by that public opinion which makes the law of nations. But the act of 1819 is, in its general scope, quite abreast of the most enlightened views of the present day. It lays down in the clearest manner the prohibitions which a State should enforce on its citizens; it forbids Englishmen to enlist or serve in foreign armies or navies without leave of the Crown, or to procure others to enlist, and it provides for the arrest of such persons in any part of the British dominions. It provides, in the section which was so much debated in the courts of law during the late war, that any person who shall without license equip, furnish, fit out, or arm any vessel to aid in warlike operations with foreign Powers shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and that the vessel and all its appurtenances shall be forfeited. Other provisions of the same tenor apply to whoever shall aid the warlike equipment of a foreign vessel, as by adding to the number of the guns or changing them for guns of a greater power. In short, we have no reason to be dissatisfied with the spirit of our former legislation, or to *think that we have in any way disregarded the rights of our neighbors or the principles of justice.*

* * * There is this difference between ships and other warlike stores, that the latter must be taken to some place in the possession of the belligerent, and thence directed against his adversary, while the ship may never go near the belligerent's territory at all. Hull, masts, tackle, guns, coals, crew, and everything else may be wholly derived from the neutral country, and the vessel be in truth and in fact simply a neutral pirate, committing its depredations under the fiction of a commission from a belligerent. If full liberty were given to such a principle, there is no reason why the late King THEODORE might not have had a score of armed vessels of French or American build on the sea. It is evident that the line of prohibition must be drawn by the neutral State so as to include ships; and to do this more effectually than is done by the present law is the chief object of the Commissioners' report. Their first recommendation will hardly be questioned. It is simply that the Foreign Enlistment act shall be amended by adding a prohibition against the preparing or fitting out in any part of Her Majesty's dominions of any naval or military expedition to proceed thence against the dominions of any foreign State with which Her Majesty shall not then be at war.

The chief recommendations are intended to make the much debated seventh section more complete and stringent. The phraseology of this enactment is well enough known, and its limits sufficiently ascertained. It is now proposed to add that "if any person shall, within the limits of Her Majesty's dominions, fit out, arm, dispatch or cause to be dispatched, any ship with intent or knowledge that the same shall or will be employed in the military or naval service of any foreign Power in any war then being waged by such Power against the subjects or property of any foreign belligerent Power with whom Her Majesty shall not be then at war," he "shall be guilty of a misdemeanor." On this there will probably be little difference of opinion, and it might be a sufficient extension of the law to meet such cases as arose during the late war. The Commissioners, however, have supplemented it by the words "or shall within Her Majesty's dominions build or equip any ship with the intent that the same shall, after being fitted out and armed either within or beyond Her Majesty's dominions, be employed as aforesaid." To this Mr. VERNON HARCOURT objects as an oppressive and needless interference with the trade of the country. There is much to be said in favor of this view of the matter; and yet it may be that occasions would arise in which the Executive might advantageously interfere even while the mere building was going on. In some classes of vessels, as, for instance, the rams, their very build and construction of the hulls is warlike; and when the hulls are completed they may be easily smuggled out of the Queen's dominions to be equipped and armed elsewhere. If the intention be fully proved, and it is quite clear that vessels are being built for the service of a belligerent, we do not see why the Executive should be forced to wait until a later stage of the illegal preparation. On this point, however, it is unnecessary at present to form a decisive opinion; it is plain that in such cases much must be left to the discretion of Government, and the question is whether any real injury to the community would ensue on granting powers to Government which would only be used in very rare cases, and when an illegal purpose was clearly manifest.

The practical application of the law is the subject of the third resolution, and by it the Executive Government receives powers effectually to restrain and prevent attempted offences. If the Secretary of State shall be satisfied that there is reasonable and probable cause for believing a breach of the law about to be committed, he shall have power to issue a warrant, and on this the Commissioners of Customs, or other persons named, shall have power to arrest and search the ship, and to retain it until it has been either condemned or released by process of law. It cannot be denied that the powers of the Government will be very greatly increased should this resolution be embodied in an act of Parliament. But this is a matter on which half-measures will be of no avail. In all that relates to war there must be promptitude and a strengthening of the action of the Executive. The contest extends its influences from the belligerents to those who are in any way concerned with them. We must allow something of the summary power of a commander to the Secretary of State who has to deal with persons who by a *single act may compromise the country's position and render it liable for enormous indemnities.* We would rather make the law too strong than too weak, beleiving that the Government would have no possible inducement to abuse its powers, and that what is chiefly to be feared is its inability to cope with the cunning and pertinacity of offenders.

From the Morning Herald, June 3.

* * * It can hardly be said that the recommendations of the Commissioners err upon the side of timidity. We question whether they are not too thoroughgoing. It is one thing to revise a law which prevents this country from discharging its duty toward its neighbors. It is something very different to *sacrifice domestic interests to those of foreign Powers.* The Commissioners recommend a complete overhauling of the Foreign Enlistment act. They propose adding to it a provision to the effect that "the preparing or fitting out" within the realm of any naval or military expedition against any foreign State with which we may not be at war shall be punishable as a misdemeanor. With the view of furnishing the ways and means for carrying this provision into effect they suggest that it be a misdemeanor to "fit out, arm, dispatch, or cause to be dispatched," any vessel to be used for warlike purposes under the above conditions. The same penalty is attached to acts such as those charged against the Messrs. LAIRD, of Birkenhead—that is to say, the building or equipping of vessels to be so employed "after being fitted out and armed either within or beyond Her Majesty's dominions." Next we have a sketch of the machinery by which these prohibitions are to be enforced. The Government is invested with power to seize any vessel "which has been or is being built" upon "reasonable cause for believing" that it is intended to be used for war purposes, in contravention of the act. This power may be exercised by a Secretary of State at home or by the governors of colonies. The owner may seek redress in the Admiralty Court, and on proof as to the harmless character of his vessel may obtain its release as well as an indemnity, provided that the reason alleged for the seizure appears to be not "reasonable." The Commissioners also recommend that the hiring of persons to be employed in vessels employed in hostilities against a friendly Power be treated as misdemeanor, and that no vessel which has been "built, fitted, equipped, or armed" in violation of the new law shall be admitted to any port of the British dominions.

It will be seen that the powers which it is proposed to vest in the Government are very sweeping. The mere suspicion that a vessel, the keel of which is barely laid down, may be intended for sale to a belligerent may be invoked to justify its seizure and condemnation when built. On the other hand, it may fairly be said that as these powers are vested in a Secretary of State, who is directly responsible to Parliament for any abuse of his authority, there is very little reason to apprehend that they will be used hastily or capriciously. At the same time we have seen during the American war with what jealous vigilance an embassy watches over the interests of the state which it represents. The American Legation had its police and its spies at all our ship-building yards, and was primed with information, more or less exaggerated, which it was perpetually retailing at our Foreign Office to justify repressive measures. It is not too much to say that if the Government had acted upon a tithe of the requisitions made by Mr. ADAMS the ship-building trade of the country would have been seriously hampered. "The thief suspects each bush an officer," and the American Police discerned a possible *Alabama* in every iron-clad of our merchant marine. It might be difficult for a Government to refuse to act upon what the representative of a friendly Power might think "a responable and probable cause for believing" that a vessel on the stocks might be used for piratical purposes, but the result would be that vessels would be built elsewhere than in a country where such vexatious restrictions are in force. There is no doubt that this country is bound to take effective measures for making its neutrality respected within its own jurisdiction, and to effect this it is necessary that the Foreign Enlistment act should be revised and made more stringent. When the recommendations of the Commissioners are expressed with the legal preciseness of an act of Parliament, it will be easier to discuss their exact force and operation. At present it seems to us that they sin in the direction of excess. They are too harsh and repressive. Any tightening of the existing code must fall more severely upon this country, as the chief maritime Power, than any other, and *common prudence dictates that in framing a new municipal law we shall not, in the eager desire to guarantee the rights of others, entirely forget our own interests. Hitherto our Neutrality law has been somewhat lax. The recommendations of the Commissioners appear to tend toward the opposite extreme.*

THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

Baron Haussmann's Embellishments and What they Have Cost—A Deficit in the Budget.

Paris (June 2) Correspondence of the London Times.

A pamphlet, in the form of a letter, addressed to the members of the Commission of the Legislative Body charged with examining the proposed loan for the city, has just been published by M. JULES FERRY. Under the humorous title of *Les Comptes Fantastiques d'Haussmann*, unlike the *Contes Fantastiques de Hoffman*, it is a serious disquisition on the financial condition in which the Prefect has placed the city over which he rules with absolute sway. Hitherto the materials of an accurate inquiry were not to be had by any one not a member of the Municipal Council. It appears there were only two persons to whom its budget was not a secret. These were M. HAUSSMANN himself, whose approbation of all he did was unbounded, and the President of the Council, who had no words strong enough to express admiration for his chief. This optimism does not seem, however, to be shared by the Cour des Comptes, whose jurisdiction extends over all receipts and expenditures of a public character. For some years past this tribunal pointed out mistakes and illegalities in the management of the municipal finances, but its disapprobation was lost in the acclamations of the official world, and all who depended on the Government, and many who did not, continued to proclaim M. HAUSSMANN the ablest administrator that ever lived, and the regenerator of the capital. M. HAUSSMANN is more absolute in the City of Paris than the Emperor throughout France. He meets with no contradiction, or, at least, tolerates none. He has for years been demolishing and reconstructing Paris, razing to the ground buildings and monuments, and creating promenades and gardens by his own will and without regard to expense. This could not go on forever, and the result is that the city so beautified now finds that it has heavy and crushing charges, which it will have to bear for many a long year to come.

In a memorandum or report laid before the Municipal Council by the Prefect about a year and a half ago, he, for the first time, admitted the existence of a deficit in the Budget. Even in that report it was said that the facts were not presented in their true light, and that the account he gave of the situation of the city was not quite complete. But, as he avowed a deficit, persons competent to deal with such subjects set themselves to rectify the figures set forth by him, and to draw up what they considered to be the true financial condition of the city. Among those persons is M. JULES FERRY, and he seems to have executed his task satisfactorily. After going through the whole of the accounts as given in M. HAUSSMANN's statement, he arrives at these results: The great embellishments of Paris have been divided into three *réseaux*, or networks, which have already cost the city 1,000 millions of francs, or 40 millions sterling; while the annexation of the suburbs, the construction in old Paris of public buildings, markets, churches, &c., have cost another 1,000 millions—in all, 80 millions sterling. The question is whether these enormous sums have been employed productively. The Prefect says the future will prove that they have been so. The present, however, should not be lost sight of, and M. FERRY shows, what the *Journal de Paris* showed more than a year ago, that the ascertained liabilities of the city are near 700 millions of francs. In these liabilities is comprised a sum of 400 millions due to the Credit Foncier for discounting the paper paid by the Caisse des Travaux to the contractors of works, and which was affirmed to be in reality a loan. That debt was at first arranged to be paid off in ten years; but it was subsequently found impossible for the City, by reason of its financial incumbrances, to do so; and the object of the bill now before the legislative body is to clear off that debt by sixty instead of ten yearly instalments. It is in reality a loan contracted, illegally as has been shown, by the Prefect with the Credit Foncier. It was at first denied, but it is now admitted. M. FERRY next examines what are the reforms it is indispensable to introduce in the administration of the city in order to put an end to a deficit which is ever on the increase. He says:

"You have three courses to adopt: 1. To pass purely and simply the measure which is before you—in other words, to give the Prefect a bill of indemnity as regards the past, and a vote of confidence as regards the future. 2. To pass it and take guarantees—that is, to require that in the future it will be for the Legislative Body to pass annually the Budget of the city. 3. To vote so as to liquidate the past and save the future—that is, to declare two things—first, that the new campaign of demolition which is now opening shall be instantly stopped; and, secondly, that it is necessary to begin, with as little delay as possible, the winding up of the concern. The first course is impossible, for it would be an act of abdication on your part. The second is a middle term. It would leave M. HAUSSMANN still on the field, and would have no result but that of associating your responsibility to his, without giving you against the recurrence of the same faults any serious guarantee. The third course is energetic, but it is the only one that can save you. It would, indeed, complete your rupture with the Prefecture of the Seine, but it would have for its result, provided you persist in it and express your blame by a vote of want of confidence, to bring about the fall of the Prefect and the intervention of a liquidator. If you do not adopt this last course the liquidator will be the force of things, with its sovereign sternness and its justice, slow, perhaps, but infallible."

It is not so sure that this alternative will be adopted, or that the Prefect will leave off demolishing and rebuilding, or that he will not before many years are over again ask permission to contract a new loan of 400,000,000.

ROME.

The Pope Uneasy—Notable Decline of Popularity—A Singular Remark.

Rome (May 17) Correspondence of the Pall Mall Gazette.

Persons around the Pope affirm that he becomes more and more troubled in reference to the term of twenty-five years, which, according to the Roman superstition, is the extreme limit of a pontifical reign, and he even expresses fears whether he will complete the period. He has been particularly uneasy during the last few days. At the festival of the Ascension he looked ill and dejected, and his voice was very weak.

Yesterday was the festival of St. Philip Neri, the patron of Rome, and the Pope went in great pomp to the church bearing his name. The Holy Father was attended in his carriage by the Cardinals BORROMEO and MONACO DE LAVALETTE, and preceded by Monsignor PERSENELLI, the Pontifical cross-bearer, on a white mule, and riding bareheaded under a burning sun. This prelate has a great fear of being struck with apoplexy on some occasion of this kind, and yesterday rode in visible trepidation, suffering much from the sufling heat. The procession advanced through a dense crowd, which lined the whole way, and which gathered more thickly round the church, but received the Holy Father almost in silence, the cheers being few and far between. During the ceremony the Pope was attended by Cardinal GRASSELLINI, who, in his quality of deacon, stood on the steps of the throne. The death of Cardinal ANDREA has placed Cardinal GRASSELLINI at the head of the liberal section of the Sacred College, and it was probably in reference to this fact that the Pope, at the funeral of Cardinal ANDREA, said to him, "Has your Eminence made your will?"

THE IRISH CHURCH.

Speech of Mr. John Bright at Liverpool.

On June 3, Mr. BRIGHT having accepted an invitation at the Welsh National Reform Association to visit Liverpool during the annual gathering, which is held at Whitsuntide in this town, addressed a crowded meeting, composed chiefly of natives of the Principality, in the amphitheatre. He said that the people of Wales had on many occasions shown themselves capable of great resolution and powers of organization; and now that the nation was called upon to decide the greatest question ever submitted to it, he hoped it would not be settled without the voice of Wales being heard in its support. This question was the disestablishment of the Protestant Church in Ireland, and apart from the natural sentiment, in favor of justice, the people of Wales were, from clear political and religious circumstances, more deeply interested in this question. For centuries the Crown and the aristocracy had governed Ireland, but there had been no real union; and until very lately no good government. For 300 years there had been but the principle of political and religious ascendancy, against which the Irish people had vainly protested. The result had been 300 years of misery, bloodshed and insurrection. It was only under the influence of the struggle with the American colonies that England had relaxed her cruel rule, and it was not until so recently as 1829 that her code of pains and disabililities was materially relaxed, but, even to this day, the Protestant Establishment was the sign and symbol of that hateful rule, and, if possible, of a still more hateful religious ascendancy. He pointed out the results of this policy, which was not only seriously prejudicial to the greatest interests of England, but in the opinion of many wise persons, to the State Church itself. Whatever might be the advantages of a State Church, they could not be allowed to interfere with the highest Imperial interests on the sacred principles of equality and justice; but there was no one out of Bedlam, or even in Bedlam, who would not at the state of things in Ireland fail to condemn a religious establishment so hateful and offensive to the great bulk of the Irish people, whose sole aim and object was political and not religious equality. Who was it that supported this state of things? It was the Tory party—a party who had invariably opposed every measure of justice and wisdom that had been proposed for either England or Ireland. Now, what was it that Mr. GLADSTONE in his resolution proposed to do? It was to reduce the Episcopal Church in Ireland to precisely the same condition that it was in Scotland and in the colonies, what the Wesleyan Church was in Wales and in England and the Free Church in Scotland. Having pointed out the results which would follow from the disestablishment of the Irish Church in promoting the peace and tranquillity of Ireland and adding to the strength and stability of the empire, he called upon the people of Wales to do their share in obtaining this great success. They had shown a remarkable organization in religious matters, and now they were called upon to exert the same qualities in a field hardly less important. They were frugal, industrial and most orderly as citizens. The arms which their forefathers used could not contend with the power of England, but they could now exert a far more effective power in the cause of justice and equality by uniting with every wise and intelligent man in the United Kingdom, and by making a significant addition to the Liberal majority which had already included the question now before Parliament and the country. The honorable gentleman sat down amid loud cheers.

Another Financial Irregularity—Disappearance of a Massachusetts Man With Much Money.

From the Springfield Republican, June 13.

A moral and financial irregularity has recently occured in Palmer, to the sorrow of many, and the surprise of all. GEORGE P. BLANCHARD, a young and enterprising dealer in hardware, agricultural implements, &c., left that place on the night of the 1st of June, and has not been definitely heard from since that time. He had informed his friends that he was going to Boston, and expected to meet a creditor there to pay him between $3,000 and $4,000. The creditor was there, but BLANCHARD was not, and no evidence has transpired to show that he has been in Boston at all. He was, however, seen to leave the depot in Palmer on the arrival of the 9 P. M. express for Boston, as though about to step on board the train. The probabilities are that he disposed of himself somewhere until the night express for New-York came along, and that he then took the cars for that City. It is found that he drew all the funds he had deposited in the bank at Monson and the Chicopee National in this city. A portion of this at least, amounting to several thousand dollars, he had converted into Government bonds. It is likely that he had made collections to a large extent, and that he took with him from six to ten thousand dollars, and perhaps more. It appears that he had arranged his affairs so that several notes were to become due at the bank in June, but whether he took away cash enough to meet them all is not known; his ledger cannot be found. It seems strange, on the supposition that he has absconded, that he left certain available checks, though of small amount, behind him, also a stock of goods, some of which he might readily have closed out, and then pocketed the proceeds, and considerable personal property in the shape of horses, carriages, &c. So far as was known he has been doing a prosperous business, and had fine prospects in trade. His dealings have been quite extensive, his goods having been sold in most of the New-England States and as far as Western New-York and Ohio. BLANCHARD is 27 years of age. He has left behind him a young wife and two children, and has involved his family friends to a limited amount in his liabilities.

Baltimore Lottery Dealers Indicted.

From the Baltimore Sun, June 13.

The system of dealing in lottery policies is a species of gambling which has so long prevailed and produced evils of such magnitude in this city, that for a series of years courts and grand juries have vainly used their best efforts to suppress its ravages. Lotteries here are prohibited by the laws of the State, but the practice consists in betting on numbers in lotteries which are drawn elsewhere. At the last January term of the Criminal Court of Baltimore, the grand jury submitted an address to Judge GILMOR, setting forth the long continuance and baneful results of this evil, and invoking the energetic efforts of the Police Commissioners of this city, with such aid as the Judge might give, for the eradication of this enemy to public morals. The Judge charged the next grand jury on this subject, and some dozen or more of the dealers have been arrested and indicted. This is but a small number of those who are engaged in the business, which, it is believed, embraces hundreds. The persons thus indicted, knowing the force of indignant public sentiment here, have, on the usual affidavit, had their cases removed to Baltimore County, the general ground being inability to have a fair trial in the city.

The Murder Trials at Worcester.

From the Worcester (Mass.) Spy, June 13.

It is seldom, that in a city of less than forty thousands inhabitants, six persons at the same time stand at the bar of the court to undergo their trials for murder, all of the offences but one having been committed within the limits of the city. The unenviable notoriety caused by such a spectacle, Worcester has attained during the present week. The crimes which the prisoners were charged succeeded one another with startling rapidity, all having been committed within six months, and the law has pronounced the accused persons guilty of offences with which they were charged, and has imposed it sentence. The murders were not the acts of fierce and reckless adventurers, taking the law into their own hands in an unorganized and recently congregated settlement, such as exists here and there on our western borders, where the formative and conservative forces of society have not yet had time to establish the forms and assert the power of the law over the conflicting passions and interests of men. They were committed in a community as thoroughly organized, and we are apt to think as law-abiding as any in the world. Nor were they the deeds of Ishmaelites such as are to be found in the great cities of this and the European countries, reared in ignorance and vice, "whose hand is against every man," and who make a trade of robbery and violence.

Prohibition in Massachusetts.

In speaking of the address of the Massachusetts State Temperance Committee, the Worcester *Spy* says:

"Since the present Legislature have made so poor a job of the License law there has been a great change in the opinions of the people on this subject, and it is not unlikely that the next Legislature may be largely in favor of a Prohibitory law; but it is not probable, so far as we can judge, that the Convention of the party would be disposed to put a prohibitory plank in their platform—nor would it be wise to do so. The issues depending upon the result of the next election are too momentous to allow us to alienate any friends of the Republican Party.

ASPECTS OF POLITICS.

A Case of Conscience—Views of Gen. Grant—His View of Popular Sovereignty—Necessity of Limiting the Presidency—The Currency Question.

THE BEECHES, Saturday, June 6, 1868.

You seem surprised, Mr. TIMES, that I should question the *consciences* of the seven Republican Senators who voted against the conviction of JOHNSON. I can set myself right in one word. I do not question that public men have consciences. I simply did not *believe* that those Senators were governed by any such motive. You did, and therefore you were surprised at my incredulity. Their own conduct and your observations show that they acted from choice—and if from choice, were not necessitated by conscience. I leave them to their constituents and to the impartial verdict of posterity. Impeachment is as completely dead and gone as a thing of the middle ages, and therefore a thing not now to be discussed. I never thought it of as much importance as many others did. Some things about it will be reviewed hereafter; and one of them is, what is the nature of impeachment, and what is the duty of the Senate? I do not feel bound by British precedents, and therefore think that the whole mode of procedure on the trial was wrong. I have seen so great a revolution in the politics of this country in the last ten years that I do not despair that the coming generation will continue this revolution, and bring back the country to the true principles of a republic, when the usurpations of Presidents and courts will no longer be permitted. A country is not governed by the people when the people have any higher authority than themselves. It is on this principle that I receive with gladness the declaration of Gen. GRANT, that he will execute the laws and the will of the people, and attempt to enforce no policy in opposition to theirs. This is the fundamental principle of the Republic, and Gen. GRANT never showed more good sense and sound judgment than when he announced this as the leading and vital political principle of this country in these times. If the Democratic Party are inclined to oppose this principle let them say so in an open and manly declaration. For my own part, I want to see no more Jacksons, Tylers and Johnsons in this country, not on account of any particular theory of policy they may hold, but because I do not want to see the Presidency converted into a monarchy. You will say, with uplifted hands, there is no danger! Nevertheless, it is a stern and melancholy fact that every republic on earth has terminated in this exact end. I recently fell upon the letter of DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State, to Mr. RIVES, Ambassador to France, on the occasion of NAPOLEON's *coup d'etât*, by which he became Emperor of France. Mr. WEBSTER expresses his astonishment, and that of his countrymen, that a people as enlightened as those of France should choose, by any means, to change republican institutions for those of a monarchy; but as it was a settled principle of our country that every people had a right to choose their own Government, we could only lament the change and acknowledge the Government *de facto*. Is it impossible that such a letter should, at some time, be written about our country? I hope so; but all the precedents of history are against the delusion that a people can remain free who permit the usurpation and corruption of its Government. The Government of this country was never so corrupt as it is now. Offices were never so conferred upon the vile and the unprincipled. Laws were never so little enforced. The greatest cause of this is the President. Who sustains the President? The entire Democratic Party, with a few demoralized Republicans. Then they must take the responsibility. If the Democratic Party maintains its present position it will go into the coming conflict identified with JOHNSON's Administration, and the defender of Executive power. This will be consistent; for since its origin, in the Administration of JACKSON, it has been the steady advocate of arbitrary power in the President, and of aristocracy in the slaveholders—the last it feels compelled to abandon, but the former it will endeavor to maintain. Now, what has been the course of Congress? It has steadily—as was natural and right—struggled to establish popular power, and restrain the Executive; and come what may, that contest will go on. Never till the last Congress was it able to make a successful stand against the President. Now, something real and important has been accomplished in the Tenure of Office act. Most happily that cannot be repealed, until it is fairly tried, unless the Republican majority should choose to imitate the example of the seven Senators, and surrender their ideas of justice to the tenderness of their consciences—an event I am happy to believe impossible. The Presidency, we may therefore hope, will be shorn of much of its power, and may in time cease to be the dangerous instrument of corruption. The scene at Washington on the accession of a President, for the last twenty years, resembles the scene described by VIRGIL, when the obscene Harpies descended to nasty the public tables.

One great, perhaps the very greatest cause of this great evil, is the President's power of removal. If he could not remove, except by consent of the Senate, then removals would in a great measure cease, and the President's power of appointment would be confined to such offices as naturally became vacant in the course of ordinary changes. I have no doubt that if the President and Senate were in accord there would be quite enough removals, even then. On this subject I am glad to see an attempt at reform in Mr. JENCKES' Civil Service bill. The idea is, I believe, to secure fitness by examination, and by retaining those who are competent. Such a measure, if properly pursued and guarded, would, it seems to me, be of most decided benefit.

I do not believe the financial question will enter so much into the coming canvass as you imagine. It is not possible for Congress to do more than keep the currency steady, reduce taxes to the lowest amount, and provide for the interest on the public debt. At the present time the country wants no meddling with the currency. Meddling with the currency has been one of the great blunders of our times. Almost any currency will do if you will leave it to perform the functions of currency, and not be all the while changing it and mixing it up with other matters. What we need now is uniformity and steadiness. It is not likely we shall resume specie payments at an early date, simply because the Government is the great banker and is not able to pay its note, and will not be able to, while the importation of foreign goods remains as large as it is. If we do not resume specie payments there is very little sense in changing the present order of things.

Some writer in the TIMES, (I forget his signature,) seems to think me inconsistent in regard to the bond question. Not at all. I hold with the Chicago Convention, that the public faith is as sacred as the soldiers' graves; and I trust this faith will never be sullied by the shade of a suspicion. But I said, what I now repeat, that there is no law, or authority, in any Government officer to pay the bonds in *merchandise*. Gold is nothing but merchandise now, and will remain so till the resumption of specie payments; but I said it was not important, because the bonds were not due till 1881-1885. Before that time, something must be settled finally on the subject of finances. Whenever gold payments are resumed, gold will be money; and until that time it is only merchandise, which no Government officer has a right to pay out as money. When gold payments are resumed, the question will be of no moment. I feel assured the Government will never issue new notes, merely to exchange for bonds, however unwise it was to issue bonds for the notes. Your correspondent believes the Democratic Convention will pass a resolution to pay the bonds in gold. Such credulity passes my understanding. The Democratic Party has gymnastic powers of most extraordinary extent; but, such a feat it cannot perform. It may pass a resolution to pay them according to law. There is no fear of the public faith, except from the indiscreet zeal of bondholders. A VETERAN OBSERVER.

SOUTHERN OPINION.

The Columbia (S. C.) *Phœnix* "admits" the Charleston *Mercury's* claim that Slavery did produce some good effects upon character and manners in the South—did produce an imperial air and power to command, and a sterling individuality also; but it contends that, upon the whole, the peculiar institution more benefitted the slave than the master. It thinks that too often did it take the brains from the young man's head and the muscle from his arm, and too often did it take the rose bloom from the cheek of beauty and plant instead the lily-hue of disease. And, upon the whole, it does not regret that God, in His providence, has taken away from them the labor of the slave. "From the nettle of abolition consummated," it says, "we may, if we will, pluck the flower safely."

The Charlottesville (Va.) *Chronicle* argues that while the unimproved condition of Virginia is due to certain natural causes, over which the people have had no control in the past, but which they can control in the future, the prosperous condition of the New-England States is due not to any peculiar energy or foresight on the part of the people, but to circumstances the most favorable in which any people were ever placed. Wars in Europe afforded New-England's opportunity: the foresight and policy of Southern statesmen enabled them to avail themselves of it, in spite of the policy of their own statesmen.

The Richmond *Enquirer and Examiner* rejoices that the white men of Virginia are rallying to resist the odious domination of the negroes; that there are no more proffers of "conciliation." It advises the white men to offer support and employment to the negroes if they vote as the white men wish, and to punish them with dismissal if they refuse, while it warns the negroes that they cannot remain in this country if they make their pretensions to govern the white men the rule of their conduct.

The Petersburg *Express* fears that volubility and a lack of common sense on the part of the Southern people, will prove the most formidable enemy against which the National Democracy will have to contend in the approaching Presidential campaign. The South, it explains, is interested in the conflict only so far as the result may avert the untold horrors of negro supremacy; on all other questions—as finance, tariff, foreign relations, &c.—they should have nothing to say.

The Columbia *Phœnix* calls upon the Democrats in South Carolina to heal their grievances and unite as one man to oppose the common enemy. It asks them to "plant themselves in line with the moving columns of legitimate progress," and to have, controlling their movements, a broad and comprehensive statesmanship—one that shall include the whole country. All of which shows that something has been learned in South Carolina.

Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, in a recent letter regretting the misapprehensions which have been excited in some Democratic circles in the North by his letters from Washington to his paper, the Mobile *Tribune*, expresses the opinion that the Southern delegations in the New-York Convention will wisely and modestly defer to their brethren of the North and West as to the action of that body. He says this, wishing to be put right, especially with his old Douglas friends of the Northwest.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* rebukes the many speakers in the late State Convention, who cried that all would be lost if the Democrats should fail in the Presidential election. It claims that "the people" can save Alabama in any event if they only remain true to themselves and confide in their own powers and labors, rather than in the chances of the turn of the Presidential die.

The Petersburg *Express*, in noticing the fact that a young woman in that city refused to walk under a flag bearing the names of GRANT and COLFAX, expresses the opinion that if all the Southern men were as true to the South as the ladies, "that thing called constitution" would be defeated by fifty thousand.

The Nashville *Union & Dispatch* thinks that there are no reasons why a military man should be nominated by the Democrats for the Presidency, while there are many, both on the score of principle and of expediency, that should determine in favor of a civilian as the representative of the Democracy.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* anticipates some signal benefits from the presence of the State delegation in the New-York Convention, because it will have the effect of breaking down the barrier of sectional isolation behind which they have been standing since the close of hostilities.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* thinks "availability" is a very good thing in its way, but it doubts if the party that pursues it always secures what it most desires. It instances the nomination of Mr. JOHNSON by the Republicans in 1864.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY.

How Brooklyn and New-York Obtain Their Drinking-Water—A Sanitary View of the Croton and the Ridgewood—Chemical Analysis—Forthcoming Tour of Inspection of Ridgewood Water.

Among the masses of the population of New-York and Brooklyn, nothing perhaps causes so little thought as "the water we drink." Whether whisky is good "at the price;" whether wine is as old and pure as represented; whether there is water in the milk—these are matters which trouble many reflective minds, but whether the water itself is pure and untainted is a question which appears to cause but little disturbance among the great water-consuming community. It is fortunate, therefore, to have such sanitary mediators, and meditators who are, by reason of their love of science, pure and undefiled, and because of weighty responsibilities resting upon their shoulders, quietly studying the causes of City diseases and mortality, and endeavoring to discover by what means these afflictions may be reduced. In his annual report to the Metropolitan Board of Health, Dr. ELISHA HARRIS, who occupies, in relation to us, a position similar to the Registrar-General to England, says that it is desirable that throughout the Metropolitan District the chemical purity and sanitary care of the waters used by the inhabitants shall be regarded worthy of systematic attention; for no other physical agent, except the air we breathe, has such universally important relations to health as the water supply of cities and towns. Henceforth, the endemic outbreaks of typhoid fever and all bowel diseases should be studied in the light that is shed upon their history by the physical circumstances which sanitary chemistry and the skilled inspection of waters and the drainage of grounds reveal. The most destructive evils may be anticipated and prevented, but no human skill can devise a cure for filth-poisons, when once they have gained a fatal control of the blood and tissues of the human body. Protection against the infection of typhoid and some other miasmatic fevers, and against cholera and the incurable kinds of diarrhœal disease, can be insured only in this way.

THE CROTON WATER SUPPLY.

The same authority from which we have already quoted, remarks that the necessities which are now compelling the Croton Aqueduct Commissioners to turn additional mountain streams into the Croton Valley will improve rather than impair the average degree of purity, for the great storage reservoir that is now being prepared in the town of Kent, on the northern boundary of Putnam County, covers 300 acres, is 600 feet above tide-level, and is 70 miles distant from the City. The remoteness of the sources of our water-supply, the altitude and natural purity of the lakes and rivulets, and the wise forethought of the State in granting the necessary power to control and increase the amount and the purity of the supply as exigencies may require, will insure to the Metropolis the sanitary quality of this most excellent water, if the Croton Board continues to be faithful to its great trust. Hitherto there has been no serious defilement of the Croton River by filth-soakage. It must be forever kept unfouled by sewage and from all pernicious waste of factories and village populations. The 352 square miles of hill and mountain country embraced within the limits of the watershed or valley of the Croton River and its tributaries, comprise an area which is very completely adapted to yield pure and wholesome water. From more than thirty mountain lakes and a myriad of rivulets, which are fed by perennial springs, which break forth from hillside and mountain, this water for the Metropolis flows over beds of diluvial gravel and the primitive rocks, until it reaches the "Fountain Reservoir," at the head of the aqueduct, where by the aid of the dam and the bold shores of the river, the original channel becomes a vast basin, six miles in length and four hundred acres in extent, for sedimentary purification. Chemical analysis shows that the water at that fountain reservoir usually contains less than five grains of solid residuum to the gallon; and, as Prof. CHANDLER's analysis shows, the average amount of solid residue per gallon of the water, as distributed by the City hydrants, during the past year, was only 4.56 grains.

THE RIDGEWOOD SUPPLY OF WATER FOR BROOKLYN.

Fortunately for the rapidly increasing population of Brooklyn, a vigorous and public spirited Board of Water Commissioners are charged with the duty of attending to the water supply. The City of Churches obtains its water from several small streams that flow down the southern slope of Long Island, seaward. These feed a conduit which extends thirteen miles across their course, having a fall of about six inches to the mile. This conduit is a tube of brick-work, measuring ten feet in diameter, with a depth of eight feet for about five miles of its course toward the city. The other portion of this conduit has an average diameter of nine feet, with a depth of six feet seven inches. It has a capacity for transmitting forty millions gallons of water per day, a quantity greatly exceeding the present demand. The quantities supplied by the several streams are as follows:

Jamaica Stream	3,300,000
Brookfield Stream	2,000,000
Clear Stream	800,000
Valley Stream	2,600,000
Rockville Stream	2,800,000
Hempstead Stream	8,000,000

Thus it will be observed that the quantity of water now supplied is about half what the conduit has the capacity for conveying; but as the supply is steadily increasing with the demand, there is no need to fear that exhaustion will take place in any part of the city when pipes shall have been laid down in every street now laid out on the map, and every household shall be drinking from Ridgewood's ceaseless fountain. Dr. HARRIS reviews these facts in the following brief and terse observations:

CONDITION OF THE RIDGEWOOD WATER.

The nearly 80 square miles of water-shed, from which the Ridgewood conduits convey the water of the rivulets and ponds from the sandy plain that extends eastward from Jamaica, constitute a vast filter-bed for the water of the rainfalls, as it slowly moves southward, through sand and gravel, from the central ridge ("back-bone") of the island, toward the sea. The exceeding purity of the spring-water, which bursts forth at a multitude of places near the seashore of Long Island, is a fact well known. The central ridge of the island—a terminal morain of an ancient glacier, as geologists believe—determines the direction of the flow of water from it and the great flank of diluvial gravel and alluvial sand to the southward. The main conduit of the Ridgewood works intercepts the springs and rivulets near tide-level in Jamaica and Hempstead, and conducts the waters there collected some twelve miles, with a descending grade of only six inches in a mile, to the great pump-well, (five miles distant from Brooklyn City Hall,) where it is pumped into a reservoir that is 170 feet above tide-level. The 14,000,000 gallons which that city now receives every day are nearly, if not quite, equal to the Croton water in purity. But the liability to contamination is actually much greater; consequently the importance of constant watchfulness against sewage defilement of the rivulet sources of supply is correspondingly greater.

THE LAST ANALYSIS OF RIDGEWOOD.

The last analysis of the Ridgewood water was of a quantity taken from the centre of Jamaica Pond, by A. K. EATON, M. D., in January, 1860, the result of which was as follows:

	Grains.	Combined as follows:	Grains.
Lime	.697	Carbonate of lime	.958
Magnesia	.211	Sulphate of lime	.332
Sodium	.073	Chloride of sodium	.186
Phosphates (iron and alumina)	.369	Carbonate of magnesia	.577
Sulphuric acid	.195	Phosphates (iron and alumina)	.369
Chlorine	.113	Silica	.763
Carbonic acid, in combination	.804	Organic matter and loss	1.214
Silica	.763		
Organic matter	1.234		
In one gallon	4.399	In one gallon	4.399

A WORD OF WARNING.

Brooklyn enjoys an exhaustless source of water supply, though its population should increase to a million or more; for both faces (the northward and the southward) of the long, central ridge, or axis of Long Island, constitute a vast filter-bed of sand and gravel, through which the rainfalls slowly make their way to the living springs which appear near either shore. But this most important of the natural causes of the purity of the water already requires to be specially guarded against one of the most insidious agents of disease—we refer to the defilement of rivulets in the vicinity of growing villages and cemeteries. And this precaution is beginning to be a sanitary necessity, not only with regard to the great reservoir supplies for Brooklyn, but with regard, also, to the well-waters, and other private and public supplies of the suburban villages. Sanitary chemistry, and timely work in engineering, will be invaluable aids to protection of the public health in the growing population of Kings and Queens Counties.

THE FOUR-FEET MAIN PIPE.

The Water Commissioners are hastening to completion their great work of laying the four-feet main. When this shall have been consummated, the old three-feet main and the new four feet one will be competent to give an abundant supply for all the wants of the city, even on the Heights, where there has been much difficulty experienced in getting water, owing to a want of sufficient head or pressure. At the same time not less than fifteen miles of smaller pipe have been, and are being, laid in various parts of the city, where the people have been compelled, so far, to use pump water—a fact which has had considerable to do with the bad health of some regions, as property-owners merely consult their own convenience as to where to sink wells, rather than study the quality of water to be obtained, or the immediate surroundings of the spring.

NEW PUMPING ENGINE.

The Commissioners are also preparing the necessary machinery for increasing the pumping force of their works. But recently the contract was given out for a new pumping engine, and when this shall have been completed, the assurance to the Brooklynites that their "water shall be sure" will be ample, and it is hoped that their bread shall never fall short. The present cost of water to Brooklyn is about 2¼ cents per 1,000 gallons.

THE FORTHCOMING INSPECTION.

It is understood that as soon as certain operations shall have been completed, or at least the work sufficiently far advanced to justify the step, a special tour of inspection will be made, and samples of water from various points of the Ridgewood supply taken and submitted to a thorough chemical analysis. This analysis should have been made by Prof. CHANDLER last year, but the multiplicity of duties thrust upon him from various quarters prevented the testing of the Ridgewood water. This is a subject of no little interest to the City of Brooklyn, which is growing in population with almost unparalleled rapidity. The Commissioners desire not merely to make an abundant supply, but that the water they send to the City, through its great iron veins and arteries to the homes of the people, and to their tables, shall be as pure and undefiled as any water supply in the world. We add a comparative analysis of water supplies in various cities in different parts of America and Europe in a table prepared by Prof. CHANDLER, the results calculated for 100,000 parts of water. In this table it may be observed that the analysis of Ridgewood water is that of 1860 already alluded to. It will be interesting for reference and comparison after we shall have obtained the result of the inspection soon to be made. The following is the table:

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS.

Cities Supplied.	Source of Water.	Inorganic Matter.	Organic & Volatile Matter.	Total Solids.
New-York	Croton	6.72	1.12	7.84
Brooklyn	Ridgewood	4.49	1.79	6.28
Boston	Cochituate	4.12	1.22	5.34
Philadelphia	Fairmount, Schuylkill	3.95	2.06	6.01
Philadelphia	Delaware	4.97	1.08	6.05
Albany	Hydrant	14.52	3.96	18.48
Troy	Hydrant	10.44	2.30	12.74
Utica	Hydrant	9.43	1.64	11.07
Syracuse	New Reservoir	20.81	3.08	23.89
Cleveland	Lake Erie	8.13	2.62	10.75
Chicago	Lake Michigan	9.63	1.81	11.44
Rochester	Genesee River	20.62	2.12	22.74
Schenectady	State-street Well	80.38	4.00	84.38
Newark, Jersey City, Hoboken and Hudson City	Passaic River	7.85	4.90	12.75
Trenton		5.02	0.95	5.97
London	Thames: Grand Junction Co.	26.67	1.43	28.10
London	Thames: West Middlesex Co.	22.60	1.21	23.81
London	Thames: Southwark and Vauxhall Co.	25.78	1.43	27.21
London	Thames: Lambeth Co.	25.36	1.78	27.14
London	Thames: Kent Co.	38.21	1.07	39.28
London	New River Co.	23.93	0.35	24.28
London	East London Co.	26.71	0.71	27.42
London	Well, Leadenhall-street	154.98	16.44	171.42
Dublin	Lough Vartry, new supply	3.04	2.30	5.34
Paris	Seine, above the city	13.43	1.70	15.13
Paris	Reservoir, Montmartre	17.73	3.50	21.23
Paris	Reservoir, Passy	19.81	3.20	23.01
Stockholm	Maelar Lake	47.00	7.00	54.00
Stockholm	Hagar Palace	27.88	3.26	31.14
Stockholm	Well, Hanwerkerstrasse	389.00	23.00	410.00
Amsterdam	River Vecht	24.78	3.66	28.44
Amsterdam	Deep well at the Keisersgracht	110.69	7.51	118.10
Amsterdam	Artesian well, Bikkerseiland	106.89	2.31	109.20

The Jefferson Market Police Court—Sabbath Scenes and Sentences.

The Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, and Twentieth Precincts must have been thoroughly cleared of all disorderly elements during Saturday night, for the products of their gleaning, brought up to the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning, overtasked the capacity of the prisoners' pen, and overflowed into the examination room. There were nearly two hundred prisoners, and not a person accused of felony among them, except one accused of stealing a quilt, and another charged with burglary. The remainder were drunks and disorderlies, and persons pounced upon in gambling dens and disorderly houses.

The prisoners were affluent in contrasts, and afforded material for comment to the audience that crowded the court-room and filled it with the odors of the lazar house. At the bar of judgment the sumptuously attired youth caught in a faro bank touched elbows on the one side with the *nymph du pave* in extreme undress, and on the other with the ragged *debauchée* picked out of a noisome gutter. Then came troops of women, brazen-faced and obtrusively arrayed, and next them ruffled males bearing the product of midnight brawls in bandaged heads, blackened eyes and blood-stained vestments. All this made up a panorama not often vouchsafed in such prodigality to the Sunday auditors, and they lingered until after the last of the caged ones had been disposed of.

Justice DODGE, taking his seat with his usual promptitude, worked at the great mass of Metropolitan wickedness, so that by 10 o'clock he had swept it all from the docket, either to prison and reflection or to liberty and thoughtlessness again. Chief among the events of the morning were the

DISORDERLY HOUSES.

Upon the complaint of WILLIAM W. DILKS, No. 123 Bleecker-street, Officer MURPHY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, had arrested JANE CAMPBELL, of No. 121 Bleecker-street, upon a charge of keeping a disorderly house, which, as the affidavit reads, is "a resort for common tipplers, drunkards and other vile men and women, who are addicted to tippling, brawling, fighting," and other conduct which can be generally described as not conducive to good morals or quietness. JANE was held in $500 bail to explain the matter to the Justices of the Special Sessions.

MARY CHANSEY, No. 127 and 129 Bleecker-street, was arrested on a similar charge by Capt. CAFFREY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, and dismissed after giving bonds in $300 to be of good behavior for the ensuing six months.

Sergt. BURDEN, of the Court Squad, made a descent on the alleged disorderly house, No. 486 Broome-street, kept by Mrs. LUCY BARBOUR, and captured that presiding sprite and her attendant nymphs. The sprite was committed to await a judicial investigation, and the nymphs were discharged.

Officer COLES, of the Twentieth Precinct, brought MARY SMITH from the basement of No. 429 Eighth-avenue, where, he made oath, she kept and maintained a disorderly house. The charge was referred to the Special Sessions, and MARY held in $500 bail for her appearance.

THE BLOOD-STAINED.

The Saturday night brawls appear to have been attended with about equal and not serious damage to all the participants.

FREDERICK FAUST, of No. 264 East Forty-second-street, made a complaint stating that he had been stabbed in the head, face and arms by JOHN GOODMAN, who, in answer, said he had not used the knife until FAUST had beaten him with a club. GOODMAN was committed in default of $1,000 to answer at the General Sessions.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning Officer LESTER, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, came upon two men at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, locked in deadly combat. Taking them in charge, MALACHI MCAVOY was found to have two severe stabs in the face and arms, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital. PATRICK BRENNAN was badly damaged about the head and eyes, and being arraigned was committed to await the result of McAVOY's wounds.

A BURGLARY SPOILED.

During Saturday night the store of JOHN CONNOLLY, No. 58 Washington-place, was entered by burglars, who forced the lock from the outside door, and stole $18 worth of cigars. Officer McGRATH, of the Fifteenth Precinct, arrested FRANK McGUIRE with cigars in his possession, which were sworn to be those stolen from CONNOLLY. McGUIRE was therefore committed in default of $1,000 bail to answer at the General Sessions.

A FAILURE.

On the 12th inst., ALEXANDER WISE, of No. 45 Eighth-avenue, made complaint that PHILIP BACHE maintained a game of faro at No. 60 East Twenty-fifth street, where he (WISE) had during the month of May, lost $250. Upon this complaint a warrant issued, which was executed Saturday night by Sergt. BURDEN, who made a descent on the house, capturing BACHE and twenty-four persons found in his rooms. Yesterday morning WISE was not present to prosecute, and the complaint was dismissed and the parties discharged.

COMPLAINT WITHDRAWN.

Dr. EDWARD VANDERPOEL appeared to withdraw the complaint against WILLIAM S. CUTTER, heretofore reported, saying CUTTER had agreed to pay the bill upon which the complaint was founded. In ordering the discharge of the prisoner, Justice DODGE remarked that he did not approve of the growing practice of using the police courts as engines for the collection of debts.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE HEBREW FREE SCHOOLS.—The first annual examination of the pupils of the Hebrew Free School, No. 3, under the charge of Mr. ISAAC NORT, took place at the Synagogue in Greene-street, yesterday morning, in the presence of quite a large audience. About 100 children of both sexes, varying in age, apparently, from 6 to 12 years, went through various exercises in an intelligent and interesting manner. The following was the programme: Opening prayer by the Principal. Prayer by the pupils. Hymn. Recitation—"A Child's Prayer," by ABRAHAM ETTLINGER. Dialogue—"Faith, Hope and Charity," by ADA SILVER, CECELIA ETTLINGER and CAROLINE BLAU. Recitation—"The Constancy of Israel," by JULIA DANIELS. Recitation—"Moses in sight of the Promised Land," by MARKS MORRIS. Recitation—"The Resolution of Ruth," by ADELINE LANGSTADTER. Recitation—"Hebrew Poem, by ISAAC OETTINGER. Distribution of medals and prizes. Short addresses were made to the children by the President of the School Association and the Chairman of the Discipline Committee, and the whole closed with a hymn.

METEOROLOGICAL.—The weekly report of the Central Park Meteorological Department furnishes the usual interesting figures. The maximum height of the barometer was at 7 A. M. of the 8th, when it stood 30.270; the minimum at 2 P. M. of the 12th, when it marked 29.842. The difference or range being 0.428. The thermometer shows that our hottest hour was at 4 P. M. of the 13th, when the mercury stood at 80.40 Fahrenheit, and our coldest hours at 4 A. M. of the 10th and 11 P. M. of the 11th, when it stood at 53, being a difference of 27.40 degrees. The total distance traveled by the wind during the seven days is 1,200.75 miles, being an average speed in our region of 171¼ miles per day. There was rain on the 7th, 8th, 9th, 11th and 12th, its entire duration being 38 hours and six minutes, and its depth 3¼ inches nearly. There was a solar halo on the 10th, similar to that on the 3d inst. There was thunder on the 7th and 9th; polar lights on the night of the 7th, and during the week three storms, two of which were on the 9th.

A HORSE AND WAGON STOLEN.—Saturday morning WILLIAM J. McDONALD, of No. 76 Atlantic-street, left his horse and express-wagon standing on the corner of Fulton and Greenwich streets, and on his return in a few minutes found that the team had disappeared. The case being reported, Officer McINTYRE, of the Fourth Precinct, found the property in the possession of REUBEN ELLIS, whom the Police endow with the *alias* of "Three-Fingered Bob." Justice DOWLING has a troublesome memory for violators of the law, and when ELLIS was brought before him at the Tombs yesterday, he recognized him as a person who had been sent to States Prison some time since for horse-stealing, and caused a memorandum of the fact to be appended to the new complaint of McDONALD, on which the prisoner was committed in default of $1,000 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

AFFRAYS.—MARGARET MELLMORE and MARY THOMPSON, quarrelling in a tenement house in Jersey City, last night, when MARY assaulted the other with a club, who retorted with an oil-can, both sustaining severe wounds. They were arrested and locked up at Police Headquarters. FREDERICK FAUST, of No. 224 East Forty-second-street, was dangerously stabbed last night in Thirty-ninth-street, near Eighth-avenue, by JOHN GORMAN, in a quarrel, who was arrested. A row occurred in the dance-house No. 53 James-street, last night, when ERNEST CLIFFORD, the bar-keeper, stabbed PATRICK HART in the face, and was locked up.

A YOUNG GIRL CHARGED WITH ARSON.—BRIDGET MURRAY, aged 16, was arrested last night on a charge of arson. It appears that the girl was in the employ of Mrs. O'BRIEN, of No. 93 West Houston-street, who discharged her yesterday morning. Before leaving the girl went up to her room, remained there a few minutes, and then left the house after being paid off. Immediately after her departure a fire was discovered in the bed in her room, which was, however, extinguished before any damage was sustained. Subsequent to her arrest Fire Marshal BRACKETT had an interview with the girl, when she confessed that she had set fire to the mattrass on the bed out of revenge for being discharged. The girl was locked up at the Eighth Precinct Station-house for an examination.

ACCIDENTS.—JAMES LANDERS, aged 35, was thrown off a coke cart yesterday, in Eighty-third-street and Fifth-avenue, and had his skull crushed, causing instant death....DANIEL CONNOLLY fell through the hatchway of the bark *Katy*, at Pier No. 4 East River, sustaining severe injuries....An unknown man was thrown from his wagon last evening, corner of Eighth-avenue and Harlem lane, having his leg broken in two places....WM. JOHNSON, aged 11 years, of No. 30 Sullivan-street, was struck on the head by a timber, in New-Bowery, corner of James-street, and had his skull crushed....JOHN HOCK, aged 35, of No. 458 West Thirty-ninth-street, was thrown out of a wagon near his dwelling, and sustained fatal injuries.

DEATH FROM AN ACCIDENT.—We have heretofore reported the serious injuries sustained by JOHN HACKETT, of No. 453 West Thirty-ninth-street, in being thrown from his carriage in Thirty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and have now to add that death has since resulted from the wounds. Coroner FLYNN was notified to hold an inquest in the case.

AN OFFICER ASSAULTED.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning Officer McNAMEE, of the Fourteenth Precinct, essayed to disperse a gang of noisy characters on the corner of Mulberry and Hester streets when they set upon him, knocked him down, and some one of them kicked him in the mouth. The officer struggled to his feet, and managed to beat off his assailants, and succeeded in arresting one named MICHAEL REYNOLDS. The prisoner being arraigned before Justice DOWLING, was committed for trial.

FATAL FERRY ACCIDENT.—Saturday evening JOHN O'CONNOR, a resident of Jersey City, while attempting to leave from the bridge to the ferry-boat, at the foot of Liberty-street, was caught between the bridge and the boat, and so badly injured in the lower part of his body that he died shortly after reaching the New-York Hospital. Coroner FLYNN commenced an inquest in the case yesterday morning, but it was adjourned until this morning in consequence of the absence of material witnesses.

A WIFE ASSAULTED.—Saturday night JERRY DONOVAN and his wife MARGARET, residing at No. 68 Cherry-street, quarreled, and in the *mêlee* JERRY cut his wife across the nose, making a serious wound. He was arrested and held for examination.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—Yesterday Justice DOWLING committed for trial MARGARET BYRNES and MARY LEACRAFT, charged with stealing from the store of ARNOLD CONSTABLE & Co., as previously reported.

ABANDONED INFANT.—Saturday night a female infant about two weeks old was found in the area of No. 26 Grove-street. It was sent to Police Headquarters.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

INCENDIARISM.—Shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the cellar of JENKINS & PINCKNEY's grocery store, on the southeast corner of Court and Wyckoff streets. The firemen were promptly at the place, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames before they had made any considerable headway. It is estimated that the loss will not exceed $200, principally by water. The building, the upper part of which is occupied by the owner, is insured for $3,000 in the Jefferson, of New-York. Messrs. JENKINS & PINCKNEY are insured on stock $1,000 in the Fireman's Trust, and $1,200 in the Lafayette, both of Brooklyn. Upon examination of the premises it appeared that the fire was the work of an incendiary, as quantities of combustible materials, partially consumed, were found collected in different parts of the cellar. The Deputy Fire Marshal will make an investigation.

BURGLARS AT WORK.—The residence of MICHAEL McGRATH, on Third-avenue, near Fifty-third-street, Gowanus, was visited by burglars last night, but the operators went to work in such a clumsy manner that they alarmed the inmates and were compelled to seek safety in flight before any plunder could be secured....The residence of JOHN L. LYONS, at the corner of Third-avenue and Forty-fourth-street, was also entered at an early hour yesterday morning, the burglars having gained entrance through a cellar window. The rascals in ransacking the house, attempted to enter Mr. LYON's bedroom, but that gentleman was awakened by the noise and discovering the glare of a lighted candle in the hallway, arose from his bed for the purpose of ascertaining the cause. He was detected, however, by the thieves, who beat a hasty retreat without having secured any booty.

LAW REPORTS.

CALENDAR OF COURT OF APPEALS.

Term commences at Albany, Tuesday June 16.

Hon. Ward Hunt, Chief Judge, presiding; Judges Mason, Woodruff, Grover, Clerke, Miller, Bacon and Dwight.

The following is a list of the first hundred causes on the calendar:

PREFERRED CALENDAR.

Class No. 1.
1—Paige vs. The People.
Class No. 3.
2—Bradford vs. Fox.
3—Speaights vs. Hawley.
4—Higginson vs. Freeborn.
5—Hope Mutual Ins. Co. vs. Taylor.
6—Draper vs. Stouvenal.
7—Dodge vs. Wellman.
8—Wheelock vs. Tanner.
9—Frank vs. Harrington.
10—O'Gara vs. Eisenlohn.
11—Blydenburgh vs. Johnson.
12—Wilcox vs. R. W. and O. R. R.
13—Morrow vs. Richardson.
14—Marvin vs. Marvin.
15—Hitchings vs. Van Brunt.
16—Blydenburgh vs. Bingham.
17—Carmichael vs. Carmichael.
Class No. 4.
18—Allen vs. Commission Land Office.
19—The People vs. Cowles.
20—Van Alstyne vs. N. Com'l Bank.
21—The People vs. Bell.

GENERAL CALENDAR.

22—Kelsey vs. Ward.
23—Callanan vs. Van Vleck.
24—Bostwick vs. Beisser.
25—The Mayor vs. Erben.
26—Juliand vs. Rathbone.
27—Smith vs. N. Y. Central Railroad.
28—Gilbert vs. Peteler.
29—Heeney vs. Trustees, &c.
30—Le Roy vs. Unity Fire Ins. Co.
Call of the Yearly Calendar Resumed Here.
161—Durand vs. Hankerson.
162—International Bank vs. Monteath.
163—Snyder vs. Trumpbour.
164—Stevens vs. Howser.
165—Renaud vs. Graydon.
166—Card vs. Card.
167—Webster vs. The H. R. R. Co.
168—Pindar vs. Continental Ins. Co.
169—Pindar vs. Resolute Ins. Co.
170—Crounse vs. Crounse.
171—Le Roy vs. N. W. Ins. Co.
172—Algeo vs. Duncan.
173—Essex Co. Bank vs. Norton.
174—Grant vs. Chapman.
175—Fox vs. Rollins.
176—Bowman vs. Cornell.
177—Winsted Bank vs. Webb.
178—Bourhyte vs. H. R. R. Co.
179—Keller vs. Phillips.
180—Merritt vs. Millard.
181—Sandford vs. Travers.
182—Dickson vs. McCoy.
183—Commelin vs. N. Y. and Harlem R. R.
184—Craig vs. Roch. and Brighton R. R.
185—Clark vs. Tunnicliff.
186—Fake vs. Whipple.
187—Wheeler vs. Billings.
188—Neff vs. Newton.
189—Ostrander vs. Fellows.
190—Langdon vs. Middaugh.
191—Saunders vs. Newhouse.
192—Pharis vs. Cooper.
193—Wiles vs. Lantner.
194—Reeves vs. Kimball.
195—Bissell vs. Balcom.
196—Wright vs. Webster.
197—Mead vs. McKay.
198—Sherman vs. McKeon.
199—Comstock vs. McBurney.
200—Forrest vs. Havens.
201—Soule vs. Chase.
202—Parsel vs. Stryker.
203—Cuyler vs. McCartney.
204—Carroll vs. Charter Oak Ins. Co.
205—Olcott vs. Carroll.
206—Thurston vs. Cornell.
207—Page vs. Willett.
208—Hatch vs. City of Buffalo.
209—Allen vs. City of Buffalo.
210—Maille vs. Lord.
211—Hurst vs. Litchfield.
212—People vs. Stryker.
213—Kennedy vs. Goss.
214—Mangam vs. Brooklyn City R. R.
215—The Mayor vs. N. W. Ins. Co.
216—Frazer vs. Latourette.
217—Lobach vs. Hotchkiss.
218—Angel vs. Hollister.
219—Mason vs. Brooklyn & Newtown R. R.
220—The Buffalo & A. R. R. vs. Brayton.
221—Stark vs. Dinehart.
222—Patch vs. Roe.
223—Cameron vs. Boynton.
224—Horner vs. Lyman.
225—Wilson vs. Wilson.
226—Starbard vs. Burrows.
227—Cowdry vs. Carpenter.
228—Tallman vs. Syracuse & Bing. R. R.
229—Meyer vs. Myer—Turk vs. Myer.
230—Kelley vs. Indemnity Ins. Co.

COURT CALENDARS FOR MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to June 30.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Ingalls, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1276—Donaldson vs. The Mayor, &c.
1042—Neptune S. S. Co. vs. Savage et al.
1165—Blumenthal et al. vs. Cohen.
944—Bell et al. vs. Waterbury et al.
762—Kirtland vs. Northrup et al.
49—Mayor, &c., vs. Meserole.
48—Mayor, &c., vs. Meserole.
300—Volkenny vs. Klaber.
666—Holdrege vs. Webb.
775—Nedham vs. Pearsall.
328—Howell et al. vs. Field et al.
260½—Carey vs. Schultz et al.
738—Kain, by grdn., vs. 42d-st. and Grand-st. Ferry R. R. Co.
778—Bindge vs. Cohn.
1247—Williams et al. vs. N. H. Steamboat Co.
1400—Hill vs. Weddle.
1357—Lord vs. Hall.
814—Goldman vs. Baer.
863—Hollister et al. vs. Furniss.
817—Cochrane, President, vs. Ferris.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Daniels, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.
15—Merwin vs. Brett.
49—White vs. McLean.
64—Schulz et al. vs. Scholberg et al.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
188—Weston et al. vs. Place et al.
28—Bank of the Commonwealth vs. Mayor, Aldermen, &c.
54—Slamm vs. Cornish et al.
70—Stohr vs. Bean.
111—Sherman vs. Parish.
121—Parish vs. Sherman et al.
133—Murphy vs. Duncan.
139—Webb vs. Buckelew.
137—Fowler, Jr., vs. Auferman.
143—Baxter et al. vs. Hall et al.
150—Claflin et al. vs. Christie et al.
169—Osgood et al. vs. Colgate et al.
184—Andrews vs. Glenville Woolen Co.
192—Lord vs. Boardman, Trustee.
198—Hart vs. Lippman.
202—Benthuysen vs. Vandeventer.
209—Baril et al. vs. Phillips et al.
210—Powers et al. vs. Morse, et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Third Monday calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3943—Lembke, &c., vs. Dinsmore, Prest., &c.
3875—Sieberg vs. Millen.
3985—Landgraff, Asig., vs. McDonald et al.
3989—Hind vs. Harnett.
3863—Williams et al. vs. Post et. al.
4001—Horgan et al. vs. Johnson.
3939—Broadhead vs. Kentucky Bourbon Co.
3895—Gregory et al. vs. McEvily.
4009—Henderson vs. N. Y. Economical Printing Co.
4017—Sondheim vs. Comes.
4019—Meisguelle, Admx., vs. Continental Bank Note Co.
3917—Knop vs. Levi.
4021—Kelly vs. Williams.
4025—Hodges vs. Cooper.
4027—Cooley vs. Stieglitz et al.
3737—Heitrecker vs. Spear et al.
3983—Moylan vs. Crawford.
3991—Linn vs. Hicky.
4277—Snelling vs. Howard, Surv'r.
4005—Samuels vs. McDonald.
3355—Bayer vs. Tagliabue.

Part II.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
4164—Friedlander vs. Strob.
3800—Auferman vs. At. and Pac. R. R. Co.
1492—Bergell vs. McIlvaine et al.
3826—Swinnerton et al. vs. Col. Ins. Co.
3830—McCormack et al. vs. Lees.
3892—Cazimajou vs. Sibly.
1774—Jaffray et al. vs. Ramage et al.
3268—King et al. vs. Schneider.
3250—Hagan vs. Aaron et al.
1438—Konitzky et al. vs. Myer.
1556—Merson vs. Hope.
3976—Eastman vs. Mayor, &c.
3980—Bauer vs. Althause et al.
3986—Gardner vs. Stewart.
4146—Thurber vs. Manhattan Eng. G. Co.
3418—Bayer vs. Tagliabue.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
595—Dart vs. Walker.
1040—Lathrop vs. Palmenburg.
44—Hammond vs. Cropsey.
1132—Hawsknecht vs. Earle et al.
155—James vs. Brown.
1271—Metzler vs. N. J. R.R. and Trans. Co.
1306—Brady vs. Butterby et al.
1263—Crosby, Executor, vs. Brewster.
671—Barsesa vs. Bebas.
676—Barsesa vs. Babes.
1104—Heller vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
830—Warring vs. U.S.T.Co.
831—Nussbaum vs. Stewart.
1307—Turner vs. Taylor.
1272—Ebatillon vs. Merritt et al.

Part II.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1262—Hopkins vs. Harmony F. and M. Ins. Co.
1267—Hopkins vs. Mer. Mut. Insurance Co.
1268—Clark vs. Manhattan Insurance Co.
431—Kain vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
32—Soule vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
323—Hadden, &c., vs. Meyer, &c.
986—Campaigniac, vs. Northrop.
998—Kraft vs. Sander.
894—Conners vs. Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
730—Briose vs. Pac. Mut. Ins. Co.
251—Fressel vs. Dalgreen.
735—Bleck vs. Mathias.
756—Collins vs. Richards.
1000—Bucking vs. Noe.
824—Brown vs. Elliott.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

——Waters vs. Murphy.
——Kidney vs. Perry.
1389—Hutton vs. Pippey.
1407—Hofheimer vs. Atwater.
1641—Shufield vs. Conn. Clock Co.
1593—Clark vs. Lewis.
1393—Wilson vs. Kennedy.
1401—Siegel vs. Smith.
1518—Hahn vs. Sagal.
1575—Appel vs. Dilger.
1383—Honig vs. Phillips.
1416—Farley vs. Styles.
1646—Sheehan vs. Miles.
1642—Tyrel vs. O'Brien.
1650—Townsend vs. Cafferty.
1651—Collier vs. Simmons.
1652—Monks vs. Whalen.
1653—Stern vs. Hinde.
1654—Hammett vs. Nicholson.
1655—Daneil vs. Doty.
1656—Kerr vs. O'Donnell.
1656½—Fitch vs. Rosenstein.
1657—Donnelly vs. Eastburn.
1658—Bosch vs. Hirsch.
1659—Quinn vs. Hastings.
1660—Seaman vs. Schirf.
1661—Rosenberg vs. Silverstein.
1662—Burke vs. Ferguson.
1663—Dee vs. Goff.
1664—Thompson vs. Travis.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Presiding Justice Barnard and Judges Sutherland and Cardozo.

THE WOOD LEASES—THE APPEAL FROM THE ORDER SETTLING THE ISSUES DISMISSED—DISSENTING OPINION BY JUDGE SUTHERLAND.

The Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York vs. Fernando Wood et al.—This was an appeal from an order made by Judge CARDOZO, on the 13th of April last, settling the issues to be tried by a jury. The action was brought in behalf of the City against Mr. Fernando Wood and Comptroller Connolly, for the purpose of preventing the carrying out of a contract to lease certain rooms on premises owned by defendant, Wood, at Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-street, for the use of the Law Department. By the terms of the resolution the lease was to run ten years, at an annual rental of $18,000. The complaint alleges that there was fraud and corruption in the obtaining of the passage of this resolution, and its approval by Mayor Gunther, during the last days of his official career; that the sum of $21,000 was paid, or agreed to be paid, for its passage through the Common Council, and its subsequent approval by the Executive. The Comptroller is a merely nominal party—made such for the purpose of enjoining him from paying the rent to Mr. Wood, at the rate of $18,000 per year. The law officers of the City say they have not, and will not use these premises, for the reason that they are wholly unsuitable. The appeal was argued at length on Monday last by Mr. O'Gorman in behalf of the City, and Mr. George Shea for the defendant, Wood. The particulars were fully reported in our columns at the time.

The following opinions have now been rendered:

CARDOZO, J.—The appeal in this case is founded upon a total misapprehension of the practice in respect to feigned issues. Whether the issues in this action be tried by the Court or by a jury is not, in my judgment, very important; but it is of the highest importance that a rule of equity practice, which has prevailed ever since the Court of Chancery had its existence, should not be upturned to gratify a prejudice against an individual. Ever since "feigned issues" were ordered, the question whether they should be allowed or not has been held to be addressed to the discretion of the Chancellor, and being a matter of discretion, the granting or withholding of an order for an issue cannot be reviewable. (Sec. 2, Daniel's Ch. Pr. 4th Eng. ed'n, p. 1,347.) Indeed, finally, upon the argument the plaintiff's counsel was driven to admit that the granting or refusing the application was not reviewable, but he claimed that when an issue was ordered, if it were not such as the counsel conceded to be right, then there might be an appeal. But the error of this is in supposing that the counsel have anything to do with the question, except by way of suggestion, of what the Chancellor will try himself and what he will take the judgment of a jury upon. The whole matter is one for the Judge's own "conscience"—the sole object of the jury trial being to inform his "conscience" upon a point as to which he desires information. To allow an appeal would be to produce the absurdity of saying that an appellate Court shall tell the Chancellor that it knew better than he did what the point was upon which he wanted to be assisted by a jury. In an equity case—except a suit for divorce—a jury trial is not a matter of right. The Judge may try all the issues, or he may either, upon the application of counsel, or upon his own motion, send any question upon which he prefers the judgment of a jury to that tribunal. If the Judge may decline to send any issue to a jury, it is absurd to say that an appeal may be taken from his order settling the issue which he wants tried by a jury. If the party upon whom rests the obligation of supporting the issue which the Judge frames chooses to assume it to be immaterial and not to appear upon the trial of it, then a verdict "*pro confesso*" upon that point passes against him and the case to returns the equity side of the Court, to be heard upon the pleadings, the verdict, and such evidence as may be taken upon the issues embraced within the pleadings, which the Judge did not send to the jury. If the issue framed were immaterial, of course, the party allowing it to go by default could not be prejudiced, for all the material issues would have to be tried by the Judge. The party against whom what appears to be an immaterial issue is ordered, not being bound to try it, is therefore not prejudiced by it, and therefore he cannot appeal from the order, on the ground that the issue was immaterial, and he cannot appeal from the order, on the ground that the Judge refused to frame any other issues, because he has not any legal right to have any of the issues tried by a jury. That rests in the discretion of the Court—is a mere question of practice—of the form in which the trial shall be conducted—does not effect the merits, and therefore is not appealable. The whole purpose of framing an issue and ordering it to be tried by a jury is, as I have said, to inform the conscience of the Court, and the equity Judge may regard or disregard the verdict—may order a new trial of that issue, or a trial of some entirely different one if, and as often as he sees fit, or may proceed to hear the whole case himself. The whole matter rests exclusively with him. As the appealability of the order was very pertinaciously argued, I should have felt called upon to cite authorities in support of the views I have expressed, were it not that the question is fully considered and the positions I have taken sustained by the Court of Appeals in the case of Clark *vs.* Brooks, (2 Abb., P. R. N. S., pp. 406 and 407.) Judge Hunt very concisely states the whole law upon this subject. Speaking of the issues framed, he says: "By the established practice those questions might embrace the merits of the case generally, or they might be limited to any portion of it. Such a proceeding is not a trial of the action, but an examination of the particular questions submitted only. At a subsequent time the action itself must be brought on for trial, when these preliminary proceedings are submitted to the Court as a part of the proceedings in the case. An award of a feigned issue under the former practice in chancery, or the framing of issues, as now practiced, is a proceeding simply to inform the conscience and judgment of the Court before which the trial is had. The Court to which the result is presented on the trial of the action is authorized to bestow upon it, just that degree of attention to which it is entitled. It may rely upon it as satisfactory and conclusive. It may accept it in part rejecting the other parts. It may discard it entirely. (Lansing *vs.* Russell, 2 N. Y.; 2 Comst, 563; Candee *vs.* Lord 2, 2d. 269.) An award of issues is a matter of practice, and may be granted or refused in the discretion of the Court." This exhausts the law upon this subject and shows that the order below is not reviewable. The learned counsel for the plaintiff failed to cite a single authority in support of the contrary view; and, indeed, the point is so plain that I should not have written so much about it, except in deference to the earnestness which characterized his argument. This disposes of the appeal, but I wish to add a few remarks explanatory of the views which governed me in settling the issues, which I still think are correctly framed. The complaint in this case charges a fraudulent bargain between Mr. Wood on the one side, and "the person then being Mayor of the City, and divers persons then being members of the Common Council," on the other. This is plainly what the pleader meant to, and did, charge. I said enough at Special Term to show the impropriety of sending to a jury a question which involved an inquiry of so indefinite a charge as that the agreement was made with "divers persons being members of the Common Council." If the plaintiff knows who the divers corrupt members were, he could and should have specified them, or he cannot have an issue framed to send to a jury. But if his allegation be true, that the then Mayor, who, with sufficient definiteness, is pointed out by the averments of the complaint, was a party to the alleged corrupt agreement, then the trial of an issue as to whether such corrupt agreement was made between the then Mayor and Mr. Wood, would be all sufficient. If that were established, whether there were other parties to it or not would be immaterial. That was a plain, simple issue, not liable from indefiniteness and generality to mislead or confuse a jury. That issue was made, and that issue therefore I framed, because had my "conscience" been satisfied by the evidence and the verdict of a jury that it was true, I could have disregarded any other charge of fraud, and on the other hand, if that issue were decided adversely to the City, I thought, and still think, that in view of the general nature of the other allegations, justice demanded that the rest of the case should be tried before a single justice in Special Term, where, except for some good reason, the law contemplates that equity cases shall be tried. In any view I think the order below was just, discreet and right, and if it were appealable should be affirmed; but as it is not reviewable, according to long existing and well settled practice, I am in favor of dismissing the appeal. Appeal dismissed, with costs.

The following is the dissenting opinion of SUTHERLAND J.: I agree with nearly all (perhaps I might say all) that Justice CARDOZO has said in his opinion, generally relating to the appealability of orders in equity cases, settling and directing the issue or issues of fact to be tried by a jury, and yet I cannot concur in his conclusion, that the order in this case is not appealable. I agree, if the learned Justice had denied the plaintiff's motion and refused to order any issue or issues to be tried by jury, that such determination or action would not have been reviewable. I agree, that in equity cases, the Court may, in the exercise of its discretion, order, or refuse to order, any, either or all of the issues of fact to be tried by jury, without such discretionary exercise of power, being reviewable by appeal. I agree, if an immaterial or impertinent issue, in or out of the case made by the pleadings in an equity action, is sent for trial by a jury, that the Court or Judge may, on the final hearing, on the pleadings, proofs and the verdict of the Jury on the immaterial or impertinent issues, entirely disregard the verdict. Yet I am compelled to dissent from the conclusion that the order appealed from in this case is not appealable. As I construe the allegation or statement in the complaint, of the alleged corrupt and fraudulent arrangement or agreement, the allegation or statement, does not allege a corrupt and fraudulent arrangement or agreement with the then Mayor, but does allege a corrupt and fraudulent arrangement and agreement with divers members of the Common Council, without naming them. The answer contains a general denial of all and every of the allegations of fraud in the complaint. I think the order appealed from viewed in connection with the reasons given in the opinion for limiting the issue for trial by jury as to fraud in effect, to the inquiry whether there was a fraudulent and corrupt arrangement or agreement with the then Mayor must be regarded as a judicial determination that that issue of fraud was in the case made by the pleadings, and the only triable issue of fraud in the case made by the pleadings, and that the allegation in the complaint as to a corrupt and fraudulent arrangement or agreement with divers members of the Common Council, without naming them, was too indefinitely stated to be regarded as put in issue by the answer, or as in the case for trial. If this is so, and I am right in my construction of the statement or allegation in the complaint of the alleged corrupt and fraudulent arrangement or agreement, it follows that the order appealed from should be regarded not only as having introduced into the case made by the pleadings an impertinent issue of fact—that is, an issue of fact not made by the pleadings—but also as having judicially ejected from the case made by the pleadings, the principal, if not the only issue of fraud and corruption made by the pleadings. If this be so, can it be that the order is not appealable? Can it be that the order does not affect a substantial right, that it does not materially tend to prejudice the plaintiff? True, on the final hearing or trial of the case, the Court may try and determine the real issue or issues of fraud and corruption made by the pleadings, and disregard the verdict on the impertinent or immaterial issue, outside of the case. But does it follow because the Court on the final hearing has power to do this, that the plaintiff may not be materially prejudiced by the order? I think not. The defendant may move to have impertinent or irrelevant matter stricken from a complaint. If he puts it in issue by his answer, the issue may be disregarded on the trial, but the order striking out or refusing to strike out, is nevertheless appealable. It may be said to be a substantial right of parties to have their cases tried and determined, unembarrassed and unprejudiced by immaterial irrelevant matter or issues, and this right of the parties, the regular and convenient administration of justice, requires of the Courts the enforcement and protection of. If the allegation in the complaint of the alleged fraudulent and corrupt arrangement or agreement, should be regarded as an allegation of a fraudulent and corrupt agreement with members of the Common Council, and with the then Mayor, I think the order would be appealable, because it limits the issue of fraud or corruption to be tried by jury, to the inquiry whether there was or was not a corrupt or fraudulent agreement with the Mayor alone. It is plain to me, if the allegation in the complaint was too indefinite or uncertain, in omitting to specify the names of the members of the Common Council, with whom the alleged corrupt and fraudulent agreement is alleged to have been made, that the defendants' remedy was either demurrer or a motion to make the allegation more definite and certain—probably the latter. The considerations above suggested to show that the order is appealable, show also, if the order is appealable, that it should be reversed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 13, 1868.

$5,000	U S. 6s, '81, R...	111⅛	100	Bank of Commerce	130
5,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '62	112⅛	20	Cent. National	109¼
10,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s, C., '64	109⅞	100	Cum. Coal Pf	33¼
1,000	do	110	200	West. U. Tel	37¼
6,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65	110⅛	20	B. & B. Assoc'tion.	109
46,500	U. S. 5-20s, C, '67..	113⅛	75	Wells-Fargo Ex	29
10,000	U. S. 5s 10-40s., C.	106	10	N. Y. Cen	134¼
1,000	Brook. 6s. W. L..	97⅛	100	do	134½
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s..x-c	73¾	100	Erie R......b30	70
,000	do	93½	600	do	70
30,000	do......2d call	73½	100	Hud. R. R.	141¼
15,000	do	73¾	100	do......2d call	141
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new.	72¼	40	Nor. & Wor	90
25,000	do.....2d call	72⅝	400	Reading R.	96¼
5,000	Vir. St. 6's..x-c	55⅝	400	do......2d call	96⅝
15,000	do	55¾	300	C. & N. W. R.	69⅜
500	Virginia 6s, New	55	200	do	69⅝
4,000	do	55¼	10	Mich. S. & N. I.	89
5,000	Ga. St. 6s	84	100	do.........b30	89⅜
1,000	N. C. St. 6s....x c	69	100	do.........b30	89⅜
2,000	do	68⅞	100	do	89⅜
5,000	do	68¾	100	Ill. Cen. R.	154⅜
5,000	do	68⅞	200	Clev. & Pitts	87
5,000	N. Car. State 6s. new	67⅝	12	C. G. Cin. & Ind. R	92
28,000	Missouri 6s	93¼	400	Chi. & N. W. Pf	81⅜
30,000	do	93⅜	500	do.........s30	81⅜
10,000	Mich. So. 2d M...	96	200	do...2d call b15	81⅜
500	Ill. Cen. Bs.	115	300	do.........b30	82
1,000	C. & N. W. Con'd Con. Bds	95	700	Clev. & Tol.	106⅜
1,000	Tol. & W. 1st M e	96	100	do	107¼
2,000	Tol. & W. 2d M..	82	300	do	107⅜
2,000	Mor. & Es. 1st..	99¾	200	Clev., P. & Ash. R.	103
2,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d	99⅞	200	do	102½
4,000	do	100	100	Chic. & R. I.	103⅜
10,000	Cl. & Pitts. 3d M.	92	100	do	103⅜
10,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st..	95	100	do	103⅜
5,000	Chi. & G. E. 1st	82½	550	do	103⅜
5,000	do......2d call	82⅝	100	do.........b60	103⅜
5,000	W. U Tel. 7s, bds.	83	300	Tol., W. & W.	48⅜
			150	P., F. W. & C.	111
			200	Ohio & M. R.	29⅝
			100	H. & St. J. Pf	91
			100	Mil. & P. d. C. 1st P.	104⅛
			100	Mil. & St. P.	65

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s. '81, R.	111⅛	8,500	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, R. '62	109
15,000	U. S. 6s, 81, C.	116¾	5,000	U. S. 6s, O. W. L. half yearly	113¼
285,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '62	112⅜	85,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67	113⅜
62,500	U. S. 5-20s, C., '64	110⅛	50,000	do	113⅜
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '95	110⅜	10,000	do	113⅜
320,000	do	110½			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

20	Mer U. Ex	28⅛	200	M. S. & N. I.	89⅜
200	Quicksilver	26½	100	Ohio & Miss. R.	29⅜
300	West. U. Tel	37½	200	Clev. & Pitts.....s30	87
3,0[illegible]	N. Y. Cen.	134⅞	200	do	87
1500	do	134¾	500	Clev. & Tol	107⅝
1800	Erie R.	69¾	600	Chi. R. I. & P.	104
10	B. & B. Assoc'tion.	109⅛	200	do.........s30	103⅞
80	do	109	400	do	103⅞
600	Readin. R.	96⅝	200	do.........b3	104
00	do.........s10	96¼	200	do.........b3	104⅛
400	do.........b3	96½	200	Chi. & N. W.	69⅜
100	M. & St. P.	65⅛	200	Chic. & N. W. Pf	81⅜

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Adams Ex	57	100	P., F. W. & C.	111¾
200	U. S Ex	55	100	M. S. & N. I.	89½
200	Quicksilver	26	100	O. & Miss. R.	29¾
20	Amer. Ex	53	500	Clev. & Pitts	87¾
200	Pacific Mail	96⅞	200	do.........s30	87¼
300	do	96½	100	do.........c	87¾
100	do.........b15	96⅝	200	do	87⅞
100	do.........s5	96½	400	Cl. & Tol	106⅝
200	West. U. Tel.	37⅝	500	do	106⅝
1000	N. Y. Cen R.	134¾	200	do	106⅝
100	Erie R......b30	70	1800	do	106⅜
200	do	70	200	Chi. R. I. & P...s60	103¾
10	B. & B. Assoc'tion.	110	200	do	103¾
3200	Readin. R.	97	400	Chi. & N. W.	69¾
1000	do b60 of 15	96¼	500	do	69⅞
1800	do	97¼	100	do.........b10	69⅞
400	do.........s4	97	400	do	69⅞
500	do.........b3	97¼	200	do.........c	69¾
400	do.........s5	97	400	Chi. & N. W. Pf	81⅞
100	Mil. & St. P Pf	77¾	800	do	81⅞

MONDAY, June 15—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, June 13, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$1,349,657
Decrease in Specie	3,134,900
Increase in other Legal Tenders	380,812
Increase in Deposits	1,581,110
Decrease in Circulation	21,313

	June 15, 1867.	June 13, 1868.	June 6, 1868.
National Cap'l.	$73,457,700	$73,457,700	$73,457,700
Local Capital..	9,062,500	9,962,500	9,962,500
Total Capital.	$82,520,200	$83,470,200	$83,470,200
Loans	246,228,465	275,142,024	273,792,367
Gold and Gold Notes	12,656,389	11,193,631	14,328,531
Other L. Tend'r	57,924,294	69,202,840	68,822,028
Deposits	180,317,763	210,670,765	209,089,655
Circulation	33,707,109	34,166,846	34,188,159
In Sub-Tres'y..	134,616,271	96,960,267	94,188,511

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous Statement. The Banks owed:

	June 6.	June 13, 1868.	June 15, 1867.
On deposits	$209,089,655	$210,670,765	$180,317,763
Circulation	34,188,159	34,166,846	33,707,109
Total	$243,277,814	$244,837,611	$214,024,872
25 ℘ cent. would be	$60,819,452	$61,209,403	$53,506,218
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	83,150,559	80,396,471	70,580,683
Excess	$22,331,107	$19,087,068	$17,074,465

The further considerable decrease in the Specie averages at Bank, because of the continued large Export demand for Gold, is the only marked feature in the present Bank return. The Loans now aggregate $275,000,000, as against $246,000,000 this time last season. The Deposits are also thirty millions, while the rates for Money in the open market are down to 3@5 ℘ cent., as compared with 5@7 ℘ cent. about the middle of June last year. The Consolidated United States 5-20s are 4 ℘ cent. higher, and the old 5-20s of 1862 and the other Public Funds of the United States from 2½ to 4 ℘ cent. higher, and the whole list again on the advance at the close of the week, after some falling off from Monday to Friday. The abundance of Money at low rates of interest amounts to a plethora, and is ascribable in part to the ease in the Lake Cities of the West, where, as at Chicago, the rates have come down from 9@10 ℘ cent. to 6@7 ℘ cent. This condition of things and the increasing confidence in the Public Credit, backed by a pronounced purpose of the dominant party to maintain the public faith, and a healthier sentiment on the subject among the best men of the Democratic opposition, are

inducing the belief in still higher figures in the Gold-bearing Bonds of the Government, and purchases were made at the close of the week on the confident calculation by some of the buyers that 115 ₰ cent. will be reached for the Consolidated 5-20s before the July coupon comes off. About ten days or a fortnight since, when 114 ₰ cent. was made on the Stock Exchange, we ventured a word of caution in regard to the rapidity of the advance; but while our tables mark a subsequent reaction to 112½, the lightness of the sales, the further fall in the rates for Money and the steadiness of Gold at about 140, (which gives 4.20 for the 3 ₰ cent. July Coupon,) have quite overborne all fear among buyers of an early serious check to the rise. At the same time, there are other parties who have divided their attention and investment, as well as speculative orders, between the Public Funds and the low-priced Border State Bonds and best class of Railway Mortgages. In the Railway Share market the influence of very cheap Money has not yet been fully realized; but the current traffic of the Roads, and the strength and confidence of the wealthy parties who control the principal New-York and Western lines, have, thus far, defeated the occasional bearish efforts on the Exchange to bring down prices.

The general Trade of the week was less active in General Merchandise, and on the Produce Exchange than for the fortnight or three weeks preceding. The Customs Duties fell below an average of $300,000 per day. The Exports of Domestic Produce were about two and a half millions. The Dry Goods business, as usual in June, is dull; but the preparations for the Fall trade have been further encouraged by the favorable crop reports from the West.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,013,085, against the total entries of $4,595,809 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,546,370 against $3,829,587 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $2,967,821, against $2,789,963 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $1,761,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 3,628 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 6,838.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1867, the beginning of the current fiscal year, are officially (to June 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

July	$23,030,260	February	$20,402,462
August	23,732,000	March	25,213,38
September	20,681,540	April	21,397,895
October	18,075,697	May	21,673,054
November	15,689,688	June 6	4,259,340
December	13,112,564	June 13	5,013,085
January	15,281,997		
Total since July 1			$227,562,830
Against same time 1867			258,583,777
Decrease since July 1			$31,020,947

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reexported, since July 1, 1867, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to June 1 by months and since semi-officially by weeks:

July	$14,068,861	February	$14,021,585
August	12,857,353	March	13,665,450
September	12,002,445	April	14,739,210
October	17,451,221	May	15,333,589
November	26,575,515	June 3	2,692,824
December	14,037,986	June 10	2,546,370
January	14,448,327		
Total since July 1			$168,488,714
Against same time 1867			171,391,643
Decrease since July 1			$2,902,929
Gold, June 13, 1868			139¾ ₰ cent.
Gold, June 15, 1867			137¼ ₰ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York are as follows since July 1, 1867:

July	13,519,894	February	$4,273,829
August	1,714,598	March	3,694,912
September	2,201,955	April	6,095,179
October	1,352,130	May	15,936,231
November	1,735,261	June 6	3,575,694
December	6,854,54	June 13	2,937,321
January	7,349,825		
Total since July 1			$71,029,173
Against same time 1867			39,649,444
Increase since July 1			$31,379,729

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since July 1, 1867, are as follows:

July	$2,679,712	February	$4,132,576
August	3,983,650	March	3,196,196
September	2,615,950	April	3,757,439
October	1,847,106	May	4,302,656
November	1,038,058	June 5	1,001,920
December	2,186,922	June 11	200,000
January	3,071,619	June 13	658,738
Total since July 1			$34,742,562
Against same time 1867			37,300,597
Decrease since July 1			$2,558,035

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since July 1, 1867:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
July	$9,794,404	July	$11,306,370
August	12,903,749	August	621,066
September	11,967,825	September	2,716,959
October	9,082,966	October	187,357
November	7,304,934	November	16,969,514
December	5,448,244	December	1,438,753
January	7,204,590	January	16,016,501
February	9,735,125	February	1,880,086
March	11,335,954	March	3,109,556
April	10,249,419	April	276,099
May	10,009,176	May	17,053,376
June 6	2,122,000	June 6	667,000
June 13	1,761,000	June 13	620,000
Total	$109,206,794	Total	$72,892,687
To date, 1867	118,689,903	To date, 1867	53,972,310

		June 15, '67.
American Gold Coin	139¾@140¼@139¾	137¼
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112¾@111¾@112¾	110¾
Consolidated 5-20s	113¾@112¾@113¾	109¾
Seconds and Thirds, 7.30s	109¾@109¾@109¾	105¾
U. S. 5 ₰ cents. 10-40s	105¾@105¾@106	10
New-York Central	134@135	101¾
Erie	69¾@70¼	60¼
Rock Island	103@103¾	93¾
Michigan Southern	9 @9	68¾
Hudson River	141¾@141¾	120
Northwestern	68¾@69¾	35¾
Fort Wayne and Chicago	111¾@111¾	97¼
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	87¾@88¼	76¾
Reading	94¾@98	10
Northwestern Preferred	80¾@82¼	59¾
Ohio and Mississippi	30¾@30¾	25¾
Pacific Mail	97¾@96¾	139¾
Western Union Telegraph	38¾@37¾	44¾
St. Paul Preferred	78¾@77¾@77¾	46¾
St. Paul Common	66@62¾@65	35

The sales of Gold were at 140@139⅞@139¾@139⅞ ₰ cent., a fraction easier than on Friday. The Gold for cash delivery was abundant, and a moderate interest was paid for carrying over balances. The Export by the day's steamers amounted to $1,273,135, making for the whole week $2,967,321. The Treasury Office received, during the week, $1,761,000 for Customs, and paid out $620,000 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt. The Banks lose $3,134,900 on their Specie averages, and gain $380,812 in Greenbacks. Their Loans and General Deposit Line increase, each about $1,500,000. The rates for Money to the Brokers closed at 3@4 ₰ cent. per annum on Stock collateral and Gold. There was a superabundant offering, as customary on Saturday, when the market is easy and two days' interest is to be made by the lender. Exchange on London firm at 110¼@110½ ₰ cent.

The Stock Exchange showed much animation in the Public Funds at advancing rates, and on orders to buy for heavy sums of 1867s, and the old 5-20s of 1862. The other descriptions were equally firm in price, and the May and November 5-20s of 1864-65 advanced to 110¼@110½. The 10-40s were wanted at 106 at the close of the day. The Border State Bonds were also active and at full prices, and the Railway Bonds and Shares generally firm, with a buoyant speculation in Reading and a strong demand for Northwest Preferred and New-York Central. Erie recovered to 70¼@70½. The Miscellaneous list was steady in prices, but with only a moderate movement.

At 3.30 P. M., the rule for closing the Exchange on Saturdays, the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	105¾	106	Virginia 6s	55¾	55¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112¾	112¾	Missouri	93¾	93¾
U. S. Con. 5-20s	113¾	113¾	Northwest	68¾	69¾
N. Y. Central	134¾	135	N. West Pref.	81¾	82¾
Erie	69¾	70¼	Rock Island	103¾	103¾
Hudson	141	141¾	Fort Wayne	111	111¾
Reading	96	98	W. U. Telegraph	37¾	37¾
Mich. Southern	89	89¾	St. Paul Pref.	77¾	77¾
Ohio and Miss.	29¾	29¾	St. Paul Com.	65	65
Pittsburgh	87	88¾	Pacific Mail	96	96¾
Toledo	107¾	108¾	American Gold	140	139⅞
Tenn. 6s, new	72¾	72¾	Bills on London	110¼	110½

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of the day:

6 ₰ cent. reg. '81	111¾	5-20 coup., 1867	113¼
500 & 1,000, 1881	116¾	Oregon W. L., 1881	112
5-20 reg., 1862	108¾	Oregon W. L., ½ yr. '81	112
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	112¾	5 ₰ cent. reg., 1874	112
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	110¼	10-40 reg.	105¾
5-20 reg., 1865	109¾	10-40 500 & 1,000	106
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	110¾	7-3-10 2d series	109¼
5-20 cou. 1865 new is.	113¼	7-3-10 3d series	109¾

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	140	Ocean	108
Manhattan	140	American Exchange	120½
Merchants'	121	Chatham	150
Mechanics'	129	Bank of N. America	111
Union	119	Hanover	115½
America	147	Metropolitan	134
Phenix	108	East River	102
North River	115	Market	117½
Tradesmen's	147	Nassau	105
Fulton	150	Shoe and Leather	120½
Butchers' & Drovers'	135	Corn Exchange	130
National	112	Continental	103
Merchants' Exch'ge	116	St. Nicholas	108
Leather Manuf's	175	Manuf's & Merch'ts	104
Seventh Ward	115	Central National	109½
State of New-York	116	Fourth National	109
Commerce	129½	Ninth National	110½
Mechanics' B'k Ass	120	Tenth National	105½

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. Bounty Loan	107½	Illinois coupon 6s, 1879	100½
N. Y. coup. B'y Loan	111	Illinois war loan	100½
N. Y. 7 ₰ c. Canal, 1870	101½	Michigan 6 ₰ c., 1873	96
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. Canal, 1872	101½	Michigan 6 ₰ c., 1878	95
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. Canal, 1873	101½	Michigan 6 ₰ c., 1883	95
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. Canal, 1874	101½	Tennessee 6 ₰ c., ex c.	73½
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. Canal, 1875	101½	Tennessee 6 ₰ c. n. bds	72½
N. Y. 6 ₰ c. Canal, 1877	101½	Virginia 6s., ex c.	55½
N. Y. 5 ₰ c. Canal, 1878	101½	Virginia 6s, new bds	55
N. Y. 5 ₰ c. Canal, 1874	98½	Georgia 6s	83
N. Y. 5 ₰ c. Canal, 1875	95½	Georgia 7s, new bonds	96
N. Y. 5 ₰ c. Canal, 1876	94	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	68¾
Ohio 6 ₰ c., 1870	99½	N. C. 6s, new bonds	67½
Illinois C. bonds 1860	100	Missouri 6s	93¾
Illinois reg. 1860	100	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. is.	92½
Ill. 6s, cou. '79 aft. 1860	100½	Louisiana 6s	58½
Ill. 6s, cou. '79 aft. 1862	100½	Connecticut 6s	100
Illinois c. 6s, '79 aft. 1865	100½	N. Y. Gaslight Co.	195
Illinois c. 6s '79 aft. 1870	100½	Manhattan Gas Co.	200
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	100½	Citizens' Gas Co.	150

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	90	Quin. & Tol. 1st M. '90	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	90	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M.	78
N. Y. Cen. 7's, con. 1876	133	Gal. & Chi. Ex.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-'76	131	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1870	102	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	102
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	96¾	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is.	97½
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	91½	Morris & Essex 1st M.	99¾
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	90	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	103
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	94	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	100
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M., '75	98	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	100
Harlem 1st M.	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	105
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₰ c. 1st M.	113½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	99¾
Mich. So. 7 ₰ c. 2d M.	95½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	93
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₰ c.	100½	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	94
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	97½	Cleve. & P. 3d M.	92½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₰ c. 1870	114	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	79
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	96	Cleve. & P. Con. S. F.	92
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	85	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M.	103½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc.	79	Chi. & Alton Inc.	94
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	97½	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	75
Con. 7 ₰ cent. conv.	94	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	96¾
Con. 7 ₰ cent. 1st M.	94	Ohio & Miss. Con.	89
Han. & St. Jo. L'd. G'ts	109	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	94¼
Lack. & West'n. bds.	97½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	89
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	98	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	93
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	95	Joliet & Chi. 1st M.	102
Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	81½	Chi. & G. East'n 1st M.	82½
Gt. Western 1st M. '68	102½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96¾

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,191,038 21; payments, $796,318 30; balance, $96,960,267 31. The receipts include for Customs, $230,000; for Gold Notes, $110,000.

There was a rumor current on Saturday that some solution of the embarassed and litigated affairs of the Erie Road was about being arrived at, so as to place the property in the control of its real owners, or a Board of Management of their approval. But we are quite sure that nothing of a definite or satisfactory nature had occurred up to the middle of last week, though the supposed obstacles were not deemed serious or lasting, and it may be that further progress in the way of final settlement was made by the counsel of the parties litigant, as rumored, at the close of the week. The now rapid approach to the next annual meeting of the Company favors, or ought to favor, such a conclusion.

The Railway Stocks showing the most decided strength through the week past, especially near the close, were New-York Central, Reading and Northwest Preferred. 1. The business of the Central, its improved management, and the leakages in the line of operating expenses and of machine shops and supply contracts, which Mr. VANDERBILT has already succeeded in stopping, justify this confidence in the Stock; aside from the large surplus in the way of undivided income and sinking funds which have been accumulating since the consolidation of the Road fifteen years ago. This surplus now amounts to about $10,000,000 on a Capital of 28,500,000. And for the calendar year 1868, from present prospects, the net earnings of the Road will add over $2,000,000 to this surplus, after paying 8 ₰ cent. in cash on the present capital. The economies in expenses since January, upon an equal amount of traffic, as compared with last year, have run from $125,000 to $175,000 ₰ month, and to this is to be added the net gain from a gradually increased traffic. 2. The Reading Company show a Coal traffic, to the present date, of 1,609,000 tons to 1,568,000 in 1867, and a prosperous merchandise and passenger traffic, and will pay the same dividends as last year, although the stock has been selling from 8 to 12 ₰ cent. less. 3. The annual Northwest meeting at Chicago, and the excursion and examination of the Road by the New-York Directors, have given new confidence in the Mortgage Bonds and Preference Stock of the Company, to be followed, it may be, by fresh speculation in the Common Stock. The present accord between the Directors of the Northwest and of the St. Paul Roads—most of them having been elected members of both Boards—is a guarantee against damaging rivalry.

The Stock Exchange Clearing House of the Brokers' and Bankers' Association commenced operations on Thursday under a strong pressure in the way of opposition to its success from several influential members of both Stock Boards. But the business made fair progress on Friday, and again on Saturday, and from and after to-day the clearings will be extended to eleven different stocks in place of three, with which the first experiments were made. We much regret the opposition made to this most useful and convenient improvement in the conduct of the vast Stock and Money machinery of the Exchange. There are really no more practical impediments to its complete success than in 1853 to the establishment of the Bank Clearing House, or in 1866 to the Gold Exchange Bank. The separate cash capital is larger in this instance than in either of the others when they were founded, and the responsibility quite as assured. Some of our neighbors have repeated the opposition talk of monopoly and the concentration of the rule and capital of the Association in the hands of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & Co., or some "leading firm of Brokers." Now we are quite sure the TIMES will not be suspected as the organ of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & Co.—for this column of our paper, at least, is seldom a favorite in that quarter—when we do the house the justice to say that this insinuation, as far as we can understand the facts, is not only ungenerous, but wholly unwarranted. They are not even represented in the Board of Trustees, although solicitous, as the very nature of their own daily operations, and the need which, in common with other active Brokers, they have long felt for such an establishment, would reasonably make them. They were, perhaps, among the earliest of the "ten share" holders of the Stock of the Association, and are now, we suppose, so entirely confident of its ultimate and complete success, that they freely take up, in the open market, and at a premium, all the floating Stock, which the show of opposition has caused other of the "ten share" holders of the two Boards to part with. And these purchases, we presume, are the only foundation for the idle story of "monopoly." The following Circular has been sent to us for publication:

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION,
NOS. 14 AND 16 NEW-STREET.
NEW-YORK, June 13, 1868.

The Trustees of the Bankers' and Brokers' Association give notice that on and after Monday next, June 15, the following stocks will be cleared, until further notice, without charge:

1. New-York Central Railroad. 2. Erie Railroad. 3. Michigan Southern Railroad. 4. Chicago and Northwestern Railroad common. 5. Chicago and Northwestern Railroad preferred. 6. Chicago and Rock Island Railroad. 7. Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad. 8. Pacific Mail Steamship. 9. Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. 10. Reading Railroad. 11. Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad.

And they respectfully request a full and fair trial of the capacity of the Clearing House, for the performance of the work for which it was intended. Tellers of the Association will be in attendance before 11 A. M., and after 2 P. M., each day, at the Clearing House, to give information to dealers, or their clerks, in regard to the making up of statements, &c., and to furnish blanks. In order to carry out the directions of the Board in establishing a Clearing House, the Trustees desire the hearty coöperation of the members of the Boards.

A. B. BAYLIS, President.
H. M. BENEDICT, Vice-President.
C. S. Sloane, P. M. Myers, A. M. Ferris, T. Denny, Jr., H. S. Fearing, A. W. Greenleaf, Alexander Taylor, G. A. Fanshawe, Edward King, A. S. Hatch, John Bonner, Trustees.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

ELIZABETH CITY, NEW-JERSEY, 7 PER cent. Bonds; $50,000 Funded Debt Bonds; $25,000 Market-house Bonds; principal and interest payable May and November, at Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., New-York. Total funded debt, $150,000. The above desirable securities for sale by
A. G. CRANE & CO., No. 21 Wall-st., Dealers in Bonds, Gold, and Government Securities.

Transfers of Real Estate.

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adelphi-st., e. s., 458 ft. n. of Atlantic-av., 26.9½x84.8 ... $3,750
Bartlett-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Throop-av., 25x100 ... 2,050
Bridge-st., w. s., 77.6 ft. n. of Nassau-st., 30x100 ... 2,600
Decatur-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Ralph-av., 100x200 ... 2,300
Degraw-st., s. s., 74.6 ft. e. of Van Brunt-st., 19.6x100 ... 4,350
Freeman-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100 ... 886
Fort Greene-place, w. s., 549.6 ft. n. of Fulton-av., 20x100 ... 9,000
Graham-st., e. s., lot No. 17, Gen. Johnson's map Seventh Ward ... 2,500
Kosciusko-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 100x75 ... 1,000
Jefferson-st., s. s., 320 ft. e. of Howard-av., 20x100 ... 340
Monroe-st. and Bedford-av., s. e. cor., 20x85 ... 1,900
Newtown road, n. s., west of Cornell-Roe land, 25x100 ... 2,525
Pacific-st., w. s., 300 ft. e. of Hudson-av., 75x200 ... 9,000
Pearl-st., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 25x97.9 ... 6,500
President-st., s. s., 283.4 ft. w. of Columbia-st., 33.4x100 ... 9,000
Ryerson-st., e. s., 58 ft. n. of DeKalb-av., 100x50 ... 3,000
Sackett-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Classon-av., 131x100 with lot 45 ft. n. of Sackett-st., 53.4x59.1x75x50x27.3 x25x80.2x104 ... 10,680
Scholes-st., s. s., 75 ft. e of Smith-st., 35x100 ... 5,200
State-st., s. s., 160 ft. e. of Powers-st., 20x90x5x10x15x100 ... 7,070
Tallman-st., s. s., lot No. 58 Lott's map ... 3,000
Withers-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Kingsland-av. 100x50 ... 900
Warfield-st., s. e. s., 280 ft. n. e. of Bushwick-av., 200x200; Margaretta-st., s. e. s., 180 ft. n. e. of Bushwick-av., 200x80; Margaretta-st., s. e. s., 95 ft. s. w. of Evergreen-av., 200x140; Eldert-st., s. e. s., 180 ft. n. e. of Bushwick-av. ... 11,930
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 130 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 20x100 ... 7,000
South 8th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 7th-st., 25x100 ... 1,200
South 9th-st., s. s., 200.2 ft. e. of 3d-st., 20.10x109 ... 3,287
13th-st., n. e. s., 147.10 ft. s. e. of 9th-av., 75x100 ... 1,650
19th-st., n. e. s., 175 ft. n. w. of 5th-av., 50x100 ... 2,000
Atlantic-av., s. s., 315 ft. e. of Vanderbilt-av., 100x60 ... 21,000
DeKalb-av. and Cumberland-st., s. e. cor., 28.7x46 5x49.10x12x102.5 ... 18,000
Evergreen-av., s. w. s., 80 ft. s. e. of Margoretta-st., 25x95 ... 280
Harrison-av., w. s., 75 ft. n. of River-st., 25x100 ... 600
Lafayette-av., s. s., 20 ft. w. of Throop-av., 80x100 ... 3,200
Reid-av. and McDonough-st., n. e. cor., 200x197 ... 7,150
Sigel-av., w. s., 200 ft. s. of Ridgewood-av., 50x100 ... 1,900
Throop-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Floyd-st., 100x41.7x81.8 x11.10 ... 2,400
4th-av., w. s. 50 ft. e. of 21st-st., 25x60 ... 3,370
5th-av. and 6th-st., n. e. corner, 53x97.7 ... 10,500
7th-av. and Baltic-st., s. e. corner, 44.7x100 ... 6,000
Lots Nos. 44-54, Herbert's map, Bushwick ... 825
Lot No. 110, Ewen's map ... 2,700

Leases Recorded.

Remsen-st., No. 57, first floor, &c., 3½ years, per year ... $216
21st-st., n. s., 100 feet w. of 4th-av., house, 7 years, per year ... 350

QUEENS COUNTY.

Astoria.

Remsen-st., w. s. 75x150 ... $12,500
Flushing-av., s. s., 107 ft. w. of Carver-st., 60x100x50 x110 ... 3,000

Dutch Kills.

Skillman-st., s. s., plot 18, 25x100 ... $210

Hempstead.

Highway to Christian Hook, w. s., 4 acres adjoining J. A. Smith ... $1,200

Jamaica.

Douglass-st., s. s., lots Nos. 421 to 430 ... $500
Fulton and Pantine sts., s. e. cor., 67x230x55x230 ... 5,000

Long Island City.

East 3d-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of E-av., 25x100 ... $1,000
Block No. 32, lots Nos. 27 and 28, 100x100 ... 1,800

North Hempstead.

Highway to steamboat landing, e. s., ¼ acre ... $700

Queens.

Sherwood-av., w. s., 470x430 ... $2,000

Ravenswood.

Block D, lot No. 25, 25x100 ... $550

Valley Stream.

Merrick-road, 7 acres, adjoining Fletcher's ... $650

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Somers.

Croton-turnpike, e. s., 38 acres ... $4,750

West Farms.

Mount Hope, part of lot No. 142 ... $225
F. Valentine farm, Fordham, lots Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10 ... 15,000
South Fordham, part of lot No. 42, 46x100 ... 400

Westchester.

Unionport, lot No. 36 ... $258
Unionport, lot No. 402 ... 80

Yonkers.

Bronxville, 2 lots ... $2,700
Bronxville, 2 lots ... 2,700
Hill-st., n. s., lots Nos. 5, 7, 9 ... 3,500
Palisade-av., s. s., e. ½ lot No. 38 ... 500

NEW-JERSEY.

Bergen.

York and Herseles sts., and Bright and Colgate sts., 1 block ... $3,500
Jewett's Road, 485 ft. e. of Westside-av., 261x475 ... 12,500
Washington-place, e. s., new ground added, 40x148 ... 3,300

Hoboken.

Grand-st., e. s., lot No. 13, block No. 52, Coster estate, 25x100 ... $1,200
2d-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Garden-st., 20x65 ... 5,600

Hudson City.

Clerk-av., 45 ft. from Franklin-st., 25x100 ... $2,100
Newark Turnpike, n. s., 75 ft. w. of Reynold's land, 175x125 ... 12,300
St. Paul's-av., lots No. 137 and 139, Wright's map, 50x100 ... 900

Union.

Liberty-st., s. s., lot No. 443, 25x100 ... $375

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 13, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	98	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	6,299	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	...	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	854	Pork, bbls	....
Cornmeal, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs	....
Wheat, bushels	....	Lard, pkgs	1,100
Corn, bushels	19,950	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	....
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls	....
Oats, bushels	24,879	Petroleum, bbls	2,348

ASHES—Continue dull and heavy at $8 25@$8 37 for Pots, and $10 25@$10 37 for Pearls, ₰ 100 lbs. Stock, 717 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, but steady to-day, including Java at 22½c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 15½c.@18c.; Laguayra, 15½c.@16½c.; Rio, 8½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@15½c.; Domingo, 14½c.@15c., all in gold, ₰ lb.

COTTON—The demand has been very limited to-day, and the market has been very irregular. Sales have been reported of 826 bales to spinners, and 840 bales to speculators, making a total of 1,666 bales at, in some instances, a fraction below the annexed list of closing quotations. The business of the week ending with last evening, Messrs. Cornwall & Zerega, in their circular of this morning, notice thus: "Our market for the week has been dull and prices have declined 1½c. ₰ lb. from the opening prices of Saturday, market closing quiet at the decline. The total sales have been 6,490 bales, including 2,983 bales to spinners, 888 to speculators, and 2,619 to exporters, of which 700 were in transit. The continued decline of prices in Liverpool, and the light demand both from spinners and exporters, has weakened the confidence of many holders in higher prices, and the market is well supplied with cotton at the quotations. The exports from this port for the week have been 493 bales, all to Liverpool.

Closing Prices of Cotton to-day.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₰ lb.	24½	24¾	25 @25¼
Good Ordinary	26½	26¾	27 @27¼
Low Middling	27½	27¾	28 @28¼
Middling	29	29¼	29½@29¾
Good Middling	30	30¼	30½@31

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	3,625
Receipts last week	4,804
Receipts preceding week	5,000
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	351,769
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	578,291
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,488
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	211,992
Exports since Sept. 1	364,616
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	65,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,145,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,787,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,331,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,630,000
Exports same time 1866-7	1,385,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	140,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	270,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active, and has been quoted off again 10c.@15c. ₰ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,100 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $725@$7 90; very inferior to fair ordinary extra State at $8 15@$8 80; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $8 80@$10, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 15@$9 85 ₰ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 25@$7 90
Extra State	8 15@10 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 00@13 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 15@ 9 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 90@13 50
Extra Genesee	10 00@13 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 00@16 50

Southern Flour has been inactive and depressed Sales have been reported since our last of 300 bbls., at $9 40@$11 for very poor to fair and $11@$13 50 for fair to very superior extra, ₰ bbl. California Flour has been in moderate request; sales have been reported of 1,050 sacks at $10 50@$13 50 for extras, ₰ 196 lbs. Rye Flour continues in demand at $8 50@$10 50 for inferior to choice, ₰ bbl.; sales 350 bbls. Corn Meal is less active at $5 80@$5 90 for Jersey, $5 70@$6 for Western, $540@$5 50 for City, $6 30@$6 35 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl.; sales 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in limited request at a further reduction of 2c.@3c. ₰ bushel, closing irregularly. The principal holders, however, refuse to make any additional concession of moment to buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 28,500 bushels, including White Canada at $2 70; poor White Western at $2 60; No. 1 Spring at $2 22@$2 23; No. 2 Spring at $2 10@$2 13, and White California on private terms, ₰ bushel. Only small lots of Spring were sold at the quoted rates. Corn has been moderately active, but a shade cheaper. Sales have been reported since our last of 115,000 bushels at $1 08@$1 09 for New Mixed Western, in store and afloat; $1 15@$1 17 for Old Mixed Western, in store and delivered; $1 14@$1 15 for White and Yellow Western, ₰ bushel. Rye continues dull and heavy to-day, at from $1 95@$2 05 for Southern, Jersey, Canada and State ₰ bushel; sales 1,500 bushels, within the range. Nothing new in Barley or Malt. Oats have been less active and a trifle lower. Sales have been reported of 49,000 bushels Western at 85c.@85½c. afloat, ₰ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues salable and steady at 80c., for shipping, and $1 10@$1 45 for poor to very choice, for local use, ₰ 100 lbs. Straw has been in demand at 85c.@$1 for short and long ₰ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are inactive and depressed, including American at 10c.@40c. for new; older growths, 5c.@20c., and Foreign at 20c.@35c. ₰ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@15c.; good to prime, 20c.@25c.; choice to fancy, 30c.@35c. Eastern, prime to choice, 25c.@30c. Wisconsins, common to fancy, 20c.@40c. Michigans, common to fair, 10c.@15c. Yearlings of all grades, 10c.@20c.; old Olds, 5c.@15c. Foreign—Canadians, 10c.@35c.; Bavarians, 25c.@35c.; Belgians, 20c.@25c. ₰ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 4,654 Hides; sales, 57,100 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. DAY & Co., 24,300 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., 21c.@21½c., gold usual select.; 2,800 Dry Buenos Ayres, seconds, 21@21¾ lbs., 18½c.@19c., gold, as they run; 5,800 Dry Montevideo, 21@22½ lbs., 21c. gold, usual select.; 6,500 Dry Rio Grande, 20½ lbs., 20½@20¾c., gold, usual select.; 800 Dry California 23 lbs., private terms; 600 Dry California, Kips, 12 lbs., private terms; 500 Dry Central American, 23 lbs., private terms; 2,400 Dry Bogota and Savanilla, 18@28 lbs., part 17½c., gold, as they run; 1,200 Dry Mexican, 21 lbs., private terms; 3,000 Dry Mexican Kips, 11 lbs., private terms; 4,100 Dry Texas; 24@25 lbs., private terms; 900 Dry Texas Kips, 12 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande, 00 lbs., 12c., gold, usual select.; 1,000 Wet Salted Texas 50@70 lbs., private terms; 500 Wet Salted New-Orleans, 80 lbs., private terms; 1,700 City Slaughter, 65@70 lbs., 12¼c.@12½c., currency. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 116,500 (same time last year, 150,700—year before, 366,300,) and 200 bales, as follows: 105,600 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Corrientes, 2,500 Dry Rio Grande, 1,500 Dry California, 900 Dry Bogota and Savanilla, 6,000 Dry Mexican and Texas, 200 bales East India Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—Sole has been active and buoyant. Week's receipts, 40,000 sides. We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 41c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good 41c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good, Light, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 26½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 26½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 26½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 26½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 24c.@25½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 23c.@25½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ₰ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive, including Porto Rico at 55c.@73c.; Cuba at 35c.@57½c.; English Island at 58c.@59c. ₰ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate demand and firm, including spirits Turpentine at 45c.@46½c. ₰ gallon; Crude at $4 25@$4 50; Resin at $3@$11 ₰ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$4 50; Pitch at $3 50 ₰ bbl.

OILS—Continue in request and steady, including Crude Whale at 80c.; Bleached Whale at 87½c.@9 c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached Whale at $2 15@$2 20; Lard Oil at $1 25@$1 55; Red Oil at 80c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 12@$1 14; Olive, $2 40 ₰ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been quiet but firm at 15½c.@16c. for Crude in bulk; 19½c.@20¼c. for do. in bbls.; 29¼c.@33c. for Refined, in bond, and 36c.@37c. for Refined, free, ₰ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted higher on a moderate trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $28 25@$28 37, closing at $28 37 regular, for New Western Mess; $27 25@$27 50 for old Mess; $24 25@$24 50 for Prime Mess; $27@$27 25 for Thin Mess, and $22 75@$23 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₰ bbl. Sales have been also reported of 500 bbls. new Mess, June delivery, buyer, at $28 50 ₰ bbl. Cut Meats are in more demand and firmer. Sales equal to 450 pkgs. at 16½c.@17½c. for Hams, and 12½c.@13c. for Shoulders, also 19½c.@20½c. for bagged Hams, ₰ lb. Bacon is held more firmly, but is inactive. Lard has been quiet to-day, at about previous prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 550 tcs. and bbls., at 16½c.@18½c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 17½c. for prime steam, ₰ lb.; also 1,250 tcs. for forward delivery, including buyer June, at 17½c. and buyer and seller August at 17½c.@17¾c. ₰ lb. Beef continues in limited demand at $15@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for interior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 175 bbls. Tierce Beef continues very quiet, including Prime Mess at $28@$32, and India Mess at $32@$35 ₰ tierce. Beef Hams are inactive at $26@$34, as extremes, ₰ bbl. Butter continues in request and steady. Cheese rules dull and heavy. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh pails, State and Jersey, ₰ lb	30	@35
Pennsylvania, ₰ lb, fresh pails	30	@35
State, firkins, ₰ lb	34	@ 6
State, half-firkin, tubs, ₰ lb	30	@35
Welsh, tubs, ₰ lb	30	@33
Western Reserve, tubs, ₰ lb	29	@31
Illinois and Wisconsin, tubs, ₰ lb	25	@30
Western Reserve, firkins, ₰ lb	30	@32
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, ₰ lb	28	@30

OLD CROP CHEESE.

Factory and Farm, first quality, ₰ ¾	15	@16
Factory and Farm, second quality, ₰ lb	10	@14
Pineapple, ₰ lb	12	@15

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₰ lb	14	@14½
Factory Dairies, fair quality, ₰ lb	10	@12½
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₰ lb	13	@14
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ₰ lb	8	@11
Orange County, skimmed Cheese	6	@ 9

SKINS—Deer have been quiet, the firmness of holders checking transactions. We have heard of sales of 5,200 lbs. Puerto Cabello, and 3,000 lbs. Matamoras, on private terms. Quotations are to a great extent nominal. Honduras 42½c.; San Juan, 42c.@44c.; Bolivar, 29c.@30c.; Sisal, 45c.; Vera Cruz, 42c.; Chagres, 45c.; Puerto Cabello, 35c.@37c.; Para, 44c., gold, ₰ lb. Prime heavy Goat have been actively sought after, at full prices, but light are difficult of sale. Sales embrace 17,000 Mexican at 50c.@51c., gold, and 2,500 Payta on private terms. The receipts and stock are small. We quote: Tampico, 50c.@52½c.; Matamoras, 50c.; Buenos Ayres, 28c.@32c.; Payta, 30c.@32c., gold, ₰ lb.; Curacoa, 35c.@42½c., currency; Cape, 42½c.@47½c., currency, and Madras, 40c.@45c. each.

SUGARS—Continue in moderate demand at former figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 920 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11½c.@13½c. ₰ lb.; and 170 boxes Havana at 11½c.@13½c. ₰ lb. Refined Sugars are in demand at from 14c.@16½c. ₰ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 45,000 lbs. Tallow at 12c.@12½c.; 32,500 lbs. Stearine at 17c.@18½c., and 25,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@11½c. ₰ lb.

FREIGHTS—Have been very dull all day; rates have been altogether nominal. There were 507 vessels of all classes in port.

DRY GOODS.

AT GAYNOR'S.
PAUNIER SKIRTS in all the leading PARIS STYLES, now opening.
Also, several cases of our own SPECIALTY.
PARIS HAND-MADE COUTILLE CORSET, LIGHT TEXTURE FOR SUMMER WEAR.
We have also added to our business LADIES' MORNING ROBES, DRESSES, and SUITS in WHITE and COLORED FRENCH LAWNS, and other materials very suitable for the COUNTRY and SEA-SIDE.
GAYNOR'S,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.,
No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.

LLAMA LACE POINTS.
LLAMA LACE POINTS.
PARASOL COVERS.
AT POPULAR PRICES.
OUR NEW ASSORTMENT
BEST ITALIAN KID GLOVES,
$1 PER PAIR, WARRANTED.
LADIES' COTTON AND LISLE-THREAD HOSE.
REAL LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES.
WE OFFER EVERY ARTICLE AT AN EXCEEDINGLY SMALL ADVANCE ON COST. MANY THINGS WILL BE FOUND QUITE AS CHEAP AS IN GOLD TIMES.
BENNETT WILLIAMS,
NO. 477 BROADWAY.

WE ARE OPENING
AN ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE PATTERNS
REAL BLACK THREAD
LACE SHAWLS,
MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
No. 62 West 14th-st.,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

INDIA, JAPAN, CHINA, PERSIA, RUSSIA, France and American Indian articles.—Receiving new varieties, viz.: Of Silk, Wool, Cotton, Porcelain, Lacquered Ivory and other Fancy Goods. Ladies, gentlemen, country merchants, strangers—are all invited to examine the novel stock and get a catalogue.
OPENING—Persian Rugs and Carpeting, REAL TUSSOR, CONCAN CRAPES, PONGEES, WASH and CORA SILKS, NANKINS and SEERSUCKERS, MATTING and TEA-POYS. FOUNTAIN & CO.,
No. 852 Broadway, near 14th-st. (up stairs.)

DRY GOODS

POPULAR GOODS
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
ROMAN SCARFS, TIES AND SASHES.
UNIQUE SCARF RINGS AND SLEEVE BUTTONS.
BALBRIGGAN AND BALMORAL HOSIERY.
SILK AND LISLE THREAD GLOVES.
With an elegant and extensive variety of FASHIONABLE FURNISHING GOODS,
Will be found at
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, MATTING, &c., &c.
BEDS, BEDDING, HAIR AND MOSS MATTRESSES, &c., &c.,
AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
Silks, Grenadines, Organdies, Lawns, Poplins, Bareges, Percales, Piques, English, French and Domestic Prints.
ALSO,
SUMMER HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
UPHOLSTERY ARTICLES,
MOURNING GOODS,
AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

LADIES' AND JUVENILES' OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.
OUTFITS COMPLETE—BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX, UNDERGARMENTS, &c., &c.,
Made in the most careful manner, and in the latest style.
The assortment in this department was never better, and we offer the entire stock at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

SHAWLS, CLOAKS, BASQUES, &c.
FURTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES
ON MONDAY, JUNE 15,
and during the week we will offer, at retail,
SUMMER CLOTH SACQUES at $6, formerly $12.
SUMMER CLOTH SACQUES at $10, formerly $20.
SUMMER SILK SACQUES AND BASQUES, at $17, formerly $20 to $35.
SUMMER SILK SACQUES AND BASQUES, at $20 to $25, formerly $40 to $65.
ALSO,
VIENNA ALL-WOOL SUMMER SHAWLS, at $3 50, formerly $6.
Other makes and qualities in proportion.
ALSO,
BARGAINS IN LLAMA LACE POINTS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

WINDOW SHADES,
WHITE AND BUFF HOLLAND
CORNICES,
GILT, BLACK WALNUT AND METAL.
TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY.

AT LEGRAIN'S,
MONDAY, JUNE 15;
500 pcs. FOULARD MOHAIR, at 42c., worth 75c.
WARRANTED TO WASH.
REAL MOHAIR in new light shades, for suits.
6 cases new PIQUES, for dresses, the very best make, at 85c. per yard, worth $1 25.
Full line of new goods in DRESS SILKS, WOOLENS, TRAVELING MATERIALS, BAREGES, GRENADINES, ORGANDIES, JACONETS, LINENS, for garden wear, &c.
An invoice of BLACK SILKS, MUCH UNDER THE MARKET VALUE.
LEGRAIN,
No. 729 Broadway.

AT KINZEY'S
CLEARING SALE OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, TO CLEAR STOCK.
$60,000
WORTH OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, VELVETS, TRIMMINGS, HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.
DRESS TRIMMINGS.
AT KINZEY'S, Dress-Trimmings, 3c., 6c., 10c. yard.
AT KINZEY'S, Silk Fringes, 3c., 6c., 10c. yard.
AT KINZEY'S, Silk Gimps, 3c., 6c., 10c. yard.
AT KINZEY'S, all the styles of trimmings.
RIBBONS TO CLOSE.
AT KINZEY'S, Ribbons Reduced to 6c., 10c. and 12½c.
AT KINZEY'S, Ribbons Reduced to 15c., 18c., and 25c.
AT KINZEY'S, Sash Ribbons at Reduced Prices.
AT KINZEY'S, Remnants of Ribbons.
AT KINZEY'S, Rich Neck-Ribbons, 6c., 10c. and 12½c.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
AT KINZEY'S, Real Guipure Laces, below cost.
AT KINZEY'S, Cluny, Valenciennes and Thread Laces.
AT KINZEY'S, Real Lace Collars, below cost.
AT KINZEY'S, Real Lace Handkerchiefs, below cost.
AT KINZEY'S, Fine Linen Collars, 3c., 5c. and 6c.
AT KINZEY'S, Needlework Bands, below cost.
AT KINZEY'S, Worked Edgings and Insertion, cheap.
PRICES WAY DOWN.
AT KINZEY'S, lot of English Crapes, 25c. and 50c.
AT KINZEY'S, lot of Colored Silk Illusions, 10c.
AT KINZEY'S, Straw Goods below cost.
AT KINZEY'S, Boys' Straw Hats, 25c.
AT KINZEY'S, Misses' Straw Hats, 25c. up.
AT KINZEY'S, Ladies' Straw Hats, 25c. up.
NO. 645 BROADWAY,
NO. 645 BROADWAY,
NO. 645 BROADWAY,
NO. 645 BROADWAY,
SECOND DOOR ABOVE BLEECKER-ST.
AT KINZEY'S, Parasols below cost to close.
AT KINZEY'S, Fancy Buttons reduced to 5c. doz.
AT KINZEY'S, 200 Yard Spool Cotton, 25c. doz.
AT KINZEY'S, lot of Needles, 3c. paper.
AT KINZEY'S, lots of Regular Hosiery, 25c. up.
TO CLOSE THE STOCK.
AT KINZEY'S, all our 50c. Fancy Muslins, 25c.
AT KINZEY'S, all our 50c. Brilliants, 25c.
AT KINZEY'S, all our 6 c. White Dimity, 25c.
AT KINZEY'S, all our 25c. Plaid Muslins, 12½c.
AT KINZEY'S, all our Jaconets at half-price.
AT KINZEY'S, Hemstitch Handkerchiefs, 12½c.
AT KINZEY'S, Needlework-Edge Handkerchiefs, 15c.
AT KINZEY'S, Gents' Handkerchiefs way down.
AT KINZEY'S, Ladies' Fine Handkerchiefs way down.
5,000 PIECES WHITE RUFFLINGS.
COVENTRY AND DAISY RUFFLINGS,
25c., 31c. and 35c. a piece.
TO CLOSE STOCK, OUR DOLLAR KIDS AT 50c.
LOT OF KID GLOVES, SOILED, AT 25c.
GREAT REDUCTION.
BEST, $1 25 KIDS REDUCED TO 75c.
GENTS' KIDS REDUCED TO 60c.
QUANTITIES OF GOODS AT ABOUT HALF COST.
QUANTITIES OF RICH GOODS LESS THAN GOLD COST.

LINEN SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINENS, DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, DOYLES,
QUILTS,
CAMBRICS, NAINSOOKS, JACONETS, PIQUES, &c.
TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY.

ONE DOLLAR.
Ladies can find a large lot of COLORED GAITERS at $1 per pair at CANTRELL'S,
No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

M. A. DOUGLASS,
NO. 170 5TH-AV.,
Is selling off her rich stock of laces, under-clothing, Spring and Summer dresses, cloaks, &c., &c., at extremely low prices, preparatory to removal.

MARSEILLES TRIMMINGS.
Silk Trimmings, Fringes, Buttons, Binding, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, French Corsets and Skirts, small wares and fancy goods; a great variety at lowest prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

DRY GOODS

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
LINEN TABLE DAMASK,
NAPKINS,
DOILIES,
TOWELS, &c., &c.,
BARNESLEY, IRISH AND SCOTCH SHEETINGS,
PILLOW CASE LINENS,
FAMILY LINENS,
QUILTS, BLANKETS, TOILETS, &c., &c.,
BROWN and BLEACHED COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS.
PRICES COMPARING FAVORABLY WITH THE LOWEST IN THE MARKET.
GOODS HEMMED, MARKED AND DELIVERED READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
MATTRESSES,
BOLSTERS AND PILLOWS
ALWAYS ON HAND.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

LACE CURTAINS,
CRETONNE CHINTZES,
TWILLS, DIMITIES, BAZANS, &c.
SLIP COVERS CUT AND MADE.
TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
OUR FANCY BONNET RIBBONS, of every description, closing out at 50 cents on the dollar.
Full lines of all the desirable width and shade under-market prices.
NEW FEATHERS AND FLOWERS TO-DAY.
Three kinds of LADIES' KID FINISH SILK GLOVES, slightly damaged, at 50 cents the pair. Perfect at 62½ and 75 cents the pair. Very best qualities.
TRY OUR DOLLAR GLOVES, warranted genuine Kid. We have KID GLOVES at 30 cents a pair.
SILK MITTS, EMBROIDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS, HOSIERY AND LISLE THREAD GLOVES, Closing out very much under regular prices.
COLORED LACES! PRICES DOWN.
GREAT REDUCTION IN LACE VAILS.
LINES OF REAL LACE VAILS,
REAL LACE PARASOL COVERS and COIFFURES, at about 60 cents on the dollar.
SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS AND CORDED SILKS, Everything desirable.
DRESS AND MANTILLA TRIMMINGS.
SILK FRINGES, BUTTONS and VELVET RIBBONS in endless variety.
CHEAPEST CORSETS IN THE CITY.
SILK PARASOLS, 63, 75, and 87 cents, $1, $1 25, $1 50 and upwards—all below last week's prices.
CLOSING OUT STRAW BRAIDS, TASSELS, CORDS and every description of STRAW TRIMMINGS, under cost of importation.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 63, 68 and 70 Allen sts.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Straw Goods every morning from auction and private sale.
Latest and cheapest stock in the City without doubt.
Straw Hats, Bonnets, Jockeys and Caps for Ladies', Misses' and Boys', from 5 cents to $5.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
MONDAY.
White and Drab PAMELIA BRAID JOCKIES, EVERY SHAPE, at 25c., 40c., 44c., 50c., 75c., and $1.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS will find it to their interest to examine our stock of Millinery and Straw Goods.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT JACKSON'S,
MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.
FINE TAMISE CLOTH, $7 50 PER DRESS, WORTH $12.
FINE HENRIETTA CLOTH, $7 50, WORTH $12.
FINE CREPE CLOTH, $6 PER DRESS, WORTH $9.
FINE SCOTCH GINGHAMS, $3 PER DRESS, WORTH $5.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH MOHAIR AND POPLIN ALPACAS, 62½c., 75c. and 87½c. PER YARD, MUCH BELOW REAL VALUE.
TAMARTINES, 37½c. PER YARD, WORTH 62½c.
RICH BLACK SILKS, IN ALL THE MOST POPULAR MAKES, ¾ WIDE, AT $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75 AND $3; REAL BARGAINS.
CANVAS AND IRON GRENADINES, FROM ¾ TO 2 YARDS WIDE.
ALSO, TRAVELING DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY, CONSISTING OF GRAY SILK SERGES, PONGEES, WASH POPLINS, GRANITE POPLINS, MOZAMBIQUES, POPLIN DE PARIS, &c., &c.
N. B.—A LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF ELEGANT MOURNING BONNETS.
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; no objections to the country; best City references. Call for two days at No. 446 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOMAN, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking full charge of a baby from its birth; has good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS OR chambermaid and waitress by a first-class young woman with unexceptionable City testimonials; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; care of silver, &c. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook and baker; or will do general housework in a small family, in City or country; best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a small private family to cook and to assist at the washing; can give the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 161 West 43th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE AGED PROTESTANT widow lady, a situation as lady's nurse, to attend an invalid or to take charge of an infant from its birth; good reference. Call for two days at No. 325 East 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG American girl, a situation as child's nurse and to do plain sewing or light chamberwork; no objection to the country. Call at or address M. L., No. 161 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., top floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, WORK by the day; she is a first-class cook, and can wash, cook and house clean; the best of reference can be given. Call at No. 412 1st-av., between 24th and 25th sts., in the butcher store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; is a good sewer; has three years' good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT and experienced good cook and baker, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; wages no object in a respectable family. Can be seen at No. 404 32d-st., second house west of 9th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ELDERLY WOMAN, WITH excellent City reference, a situation as cook in a small family; an excellent baker; makes pastry; moderate wages in a good home. Call at No. 308 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELLENT good cook; understands all kinds of meats and pastry; city or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to take charge of a baby; understands embroidery; no objections to go in the country; City references. Can be seen at No. 22 Laight-st., near Canal.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant as chambermaid or waitress; good City reference. Call at present employer's, this day, (Monday,) at No. 255 5th-av.

WANTED.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF PROCURING a situation for a faithful, experienced nurse, who is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth. Apply for two days at No. 12 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FAMILY leaving for Europe for a competent Protestant girl as seamstress and chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress. Inquire, for two days, at No. 26 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands all kinds of fish, soup, poultry and game, cake, pie, bread and biscuit; first-class references. Can be seen at 338 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED and thoroughly competent invalid nurse; can give the most satisfactory medical reference. Apply at No. 124 Bleecker-st.

TO EMPLOYERS OF FIRST-CLASS servants, in City and country, private families, hotels, watering places, and first-class boarding houses, please notice they can be supplied with the most respectable well recommended help of all nations and professions, Protestant and others, by favoring us with a call, at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Agency, No. 107 4th-av., near 12th-st., first floor, up stairs.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH HELP at the Intelligence Office, Tompkins-av., Tompkinsville, Staten Island. Cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses; likewise coachmen, grooms, waiters, gardeners and girls to travel with families to Europe or the States.

AT SEDELL'S, NOS. 330 AND 332 4TH-av., corner of 28th-st., will be found a large number of first-class servants, viz.: Cooks, laundresses, housekeepers, seamstresses, ladies' maids, nurses, chambermaids and for general housework; for City and country.

AT THE NEW-YORK EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, No. 1,288 Broadway, near 34th-st., may be found a large number of well selected male and female servants, for City and country. Every effort is made by the proprietor of this establishment to insure honest, sober, and competent help at moderate rates.

TO FIRST-CLASS VESTMAKERS.—A steady young woman wants to be employed in a first-class vestmaking establishment up town; is a neat sewer in every respect, and good buttonhole worker; can be seen at No. 107 4th-av., first floor, up stairs.

COUNTRY, COUNTRY.—MRS. WHITFIELD, No. 464 6th-av., between 28th and 25th sts., supplies families and Summer houses with cooks, laundresses and houseworkers, &c.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERman servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY FROM SWITZerland, a situation to travel as nurse to children or invalid lady, or as nurse and seamstress in the City; has the best of reference; over two years in last place; speaks French, German and English. Can be seen at No. 1,288 Broadway, second floor, near 34th-st., between 11 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, a situation as good plain seamstress and to assist with chamberwork, or would wait on growing children; City reference. Call for two days, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at No. 30 West 25th-st., where the lady can be seen, where she has lived nine years; none need apply but first-class.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress in a private family; understands all kinds of family sewing, dressmaking, fine shirts, Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call for two days, Monday and Wednesday, at her present employer's, No. 20 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG WOman with unexceptionable City testimonials, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands it in all its branches; meats, game, creams, jellies, excellent baker, bone, lard, &c.; go to Newport; City or country. No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A CAPABLE AND EFFICIENT Protestant young woman, a situation as first-class waitress, or chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washing, or nurse; country or City; fully understands all of the above. Call at No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED coachmen, gardeners, grooms, farm-hands, waiters, useful men, porters, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, nurses, houseworkers, &c. Apply at Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS' SITuation by a competent person; understands all kinds of family sewing, and is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook who thoroughly understands, English, French and American cooking, pastries, breakfast breads and deserts of all kinds; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 293 1st-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the shoe store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman, a situation as cook; (no washing;) understands cooking in all its branches; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; is a good baker; understands soups, fish, meats, game and pastry; no objection to go in the country. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 120 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING, or as general servant, by a smart, capable girl; is a good plain cook, first-rate laundress, and well recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged French woman as first-class cook; understands every branch of the department; has unexceptionable City references. Can be seen at the office, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., 25th-st., situations for a large number of first-class servants, suitable for private families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c.; City and country; excellent cooks, chambermaids, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND WIFE; man is a good working gardener and understands the care and treatment of all kinds of cattle and stock on a gentleman's farm; wife is a good cook, and understands the care of milk, butter and poultry. Address B. B., Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; will assist in the garden and make himself generally useful; will be found civil and obliging; has good City reference. Address M. K., Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN GARdener, by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business and is willing to take hold of any other work about a gentleman's place; can give good reference. Address J. L., Box No. 215 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUATION for his coachman; a single man, in city or country; he is an experienced groom and careful City driver; understands gardening; is not afraid to work, and is willing to make himself useful. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 213 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISHman, a situation as coachman, and to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a respectable young man; understands the business well; would take care of a small garden; is temperate and obliging, and is highly recommended. Address J. B., Box No. 218 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble man as coachman who thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; would make himself useful; best of City and country reference. Address M. L., Box No. 196 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND WIFE, Americans; the man as farmer or to take charge of a gentleman's place; the wife as cook; understands milk and butter; good reference. Address G. F., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man; thoroughly understands his business in all branches, and all kinds of farm-work and the care of horses; is willing and obliging; the best of reference. Address S. A. X., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a respectable man of industrious habits, who thoroughly understands his business, and is a good farmer; competent to take charge of a gentleman's place. Address F. F., Box No. 216 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man; thoroughly understands his business; City or country; will be found willing and obliging; good City reference from last employer. Address, two days, P. M., Box No. 195 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man that understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; will make himself useful to his employer; first-class reference. Address P. S., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN who thoroughly understands his business, with first-class City reference; is civil and obliging and strictly temperate. Address O. D. E., Box No. 220 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; is also a good plain gardner; will make himself useful to his employer; the best of references. Address M. C., Box 208 Times Office for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a highly respectable temperate man; seven years' City reference from last employer. Call or address his present employer, No. 5 State-st., or No. 75 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man; has the best of reference, and will make himself useful. Call or address B. S., Box No. 195 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a single man, who understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; has first-class reference. Address T. T., Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, A SITUATION; only a first-class place accepted, or one intended to be made so. For particulars, inquire of ALFRED BRIDGEMAN, seedsman, No. 878 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and groom; can come well recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 141 East 23d-st., Livery Stable. Call or address.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN Protestant young man as coachman and gardener or waiter; is generally useful; best of references. Call on or address SCHAFER, No. 189 Bowery, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant Englishman as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; has excellent City references. Can be seen at or address No. 61 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man who thoroughly understands his business; has first-class City reference. Can be seen at Mr. Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av. for two days. F. S.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a single man; will be found willing and obliging; two years' first-class City reference from last place. Address O. D., Box No. 205 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, TO GET A situation for his coachman, who is a first-class man. Call or address Stilling's saddlery store, 33 West 29th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, a girl, with good recommendations, as general housemaid; must thoroughly understand her work; English or Welsh preferred. Apply at No. 106 East 35th-st., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M., on Saturday and Monday.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook, washer and ironer, and to do general housework for a small family in the country. Apply, with references, at No. 6 East 17th-st., Monday, between 10 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, with good City references, capable of doing a large wash, and who understands fluting. Apply between the hours of 9 A. M. and 1 P. M., in the basement of No. 23 East 26th-st., Madison-square, north.

WANTED—DRESSMAKERS—ONLY GOOD trimmers; also a few operators for fine work on Wheeler & Wilson's machines. Apply to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.; entrance on 9th-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER, A FIRST-CLASS man; one who thoroughly understands the care of green-houses; hot and cold graperies. Apply to JAMES H. HART, No. 241 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL TO DO GENeral housework, to go to Rutherford Park, 10 miles out on Erie Railroad. Apply at office of the *Horticulturist*, No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 7.

WANTED—A STEADY YOUNG MAN TO ATtend a soda water and root beer stand. Apply on Monday morning at No. 146 Chatham-st.

INSTRUCTION.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
The annual Commencement will be held on THURSDAY, 18th, at Niblo's, commencing at 10½ A. M.
Persons desiring admission to any of the classes will present themselves for examination in the Council Room at 9½ A. M., of Tuesday, 16th.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 809 Broadway, will remain open day and evening all Summer for private instruction in business writing, practical book-keeping, commercial arithmetic, &c.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR sale, near New-Haven; location pleasant; good patronage. Address M. M. SMITH, New-Haven, Conn.

MT. PLEASANT INSTITUTE—PRIVATE classes for Boys—Amherst, Mass. H. C. NASH.

TEACHERS.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH lady experienced in teaching English, music and French, wishes an engagement. Address R. G. W., Post Office Union-square.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
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OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING. Characters by Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, M. Rankin, J. C. Williamson, G. F. Browne, H. Ryner, H. Murdoch, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Amelia Harris and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
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PARIS AND HELEN and TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The British Government has decided to dissolve Parliament in October. New elections will be held in November, and Parliament will be convoked on Dec. 9.

Ex-Gov. Eyre, of Jamaica, in the coming election, is to contest the seat of John Stuart Mill, the representative in Parliament of Westminster, London.

Mr. Longfellow has arrived out and been the recipient of marked attentions.

Admiral Farragut and his staff were last week entertained in Brussels by Minister Sanford.

Count von Bismarck will certainly retire from office for a period of three months, in the hope of regaining his health.

The rumors in regard to the political significance of Prince Napoleon's tour are said to be utterly without foundation.

The nephew of the murdered Prince Michael has been proclaimed Prince of Servia.

A treaty with foreign Powers is to secure for persons of foreign birth residing in Turkey, the legal right to hold property.

The steamship *City of Antwerp*, from Liverpool June 3 and Queenstown June 4, arrived at this port yesterday.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, Saturday, the bill in addition to an act passed March 1, 1864, for the punishment of certain crimes committed against the United States, was called up and passed. A very lengthy debate ensued upon the bill relating to contested elections in the City of Washington, and a further consideration of the National Currency bill was postponed until Monday to allow further discussion of the same question. Several amendments to it were proposed, the bill finally passing after the adoption of an amendment to the fourth section, offered by Mr. Hendricks, striking out that portion which makes the decision of the District Supreme Court final in all questions pertaining to municipal affairs. A bill was subsequently introduced to provide for a further issue of temporary loan certificates for the purpose of redeeming and retiring the remainder of the outstanding compound interest notes, and after its reference to the Committee on Finance the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon afterward adjourned.

In the House, a resolution calling on the President for further information, documents, &c., in regard to the treaty for the lands of the Great and Little Osage Indians, and requesting him to withhold such treaty from the Senate, was adopted. The bill in regard to the reëxtension of a certain patent, for the benefit of the widow and heirs of Thomas W. Harvey, was discussed, and it finally went over. Mr. Logan gave notice that he would on Monday move to suspend the rules to offer a resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee to select a site for the Capitol of the United States, on account of the disregard of the law and of the disloyal element constantly showing itself in Washington, in such bitterness toward loyal people, and in the disregard of the authority of the United States. The House then went into Committee of the Whole and resumed the consideration of the tax bill, and a number of more or less important amendments were disposed of. During the discussion on section 116, which levies a tax on the use and possession of certain articles, quite a sharp controversy arose between Mr. Robinson and Mr. Schenck. Section 120 of the bill was finally reached, and at this stage of the proceedings an adjournment was had.

GENERAL.

A dispatch from Montreal to the Toronto *Globe* says that officers of the United States Army are said to be on the frontier, between Rouse's Point and Ogdensburg, with instructions from Gen. Grant to ascertain the correctness of the report about Fenian arms being secreted there.

The boiler of a saw-mill at Franklin, on the Blackwater River, forty miles south of Norfolk, Va., exploded yesterday, killing the engineer, Thomas Kelley, and two negroes, named Scott and Ricks, and severely injuring several others.

Peckett, from Paterson, N. J., who had the wrestling match with Waller at Hamilton, Ohio, Friday, was shot through the brain and instantly killed about 12 o'clock Friday night in a saloon in Hamilton, Ohio, kept by a man named Galloway. Four persons have been arrested on suspicion of being connected with the murder.

Hiram Miller, who has been on trial at Woodstock, Vt., for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Joshua G. Gowing, in July last, was convicted Friday, and sentenced to be hanged on the last Friday of June, 1869.

The Atlantics reached Niagara Falls yesterday, and were welcomed by a full delegation of the Niagara Falls Club. The international match to be played to-day excites great interest.

An Ottawa dispatch says that in regard to the arrival in Canada of pauper immigrants destined for the Western States, it is expected that the Government will adopt the American system, compelling Captains of vessels to enter into bonds for the sustenance of all paupers for a certain period after their arrival there.

A Bothwell (C. W.) telegram says that a party of volunteers returning home from drill Friday night were attacked by men, supposed to be Fenians. One of the volunteers is not expected to recover. An unsuccessful attempt was made later at night to break open the drill-shed and get arms.

Mr. Harrison Reed, the Governor elect of Georgia, has been sworn into office.

The annual Harvard regatta for six-oared boats took place Saturday afternoon, some five thousand persons being present as spectators. There were two races—the first being for the Beacon Cup and six silver goblets; distance three miles. The second to receive the six silver cups. Four crews pulled—the Junior Class, the Sophomore Class, the Freshman Class, and the Scientific and Law School crew. This race was won by the Freshman crew in 20 minutes 59¼ seconds; the Scientific second, in 21 minutes 15 seconds. The other race was between the Junior second and third crews, and the Sophomore second crew; distance two miles. This was won by the Junior third crew in 16 minutes 3 seconds, the Sophomores being fourteen seconds behind them.

Six men have been arrested in South Carolina who are supposed to know something about the murderers of State Senator G. W. K. Dill. They will be taken to Charleston and tried by a Military Commission.

The examination of Deacon Andrews, charged with the murder of Cornelius Holmes, at Kingston, Mass., has been further postponed till Tuesday, the 23d of June.

The blood-stained planks taken from the spot in Ottawa where Darcy McGee fell, have been burnt, and the ashes sent to Montreal, to be deposited in his grave.

A Chicago court has decided that a telegraph company is responsible for error in the transmission of a dispatch, even if the dispatch is not repeated.

A fire in Austin, Texas, on the 8th inst., destroyed one of the most valuable squares in the city

Charles Ochsford, of Detroit, who proposes to shoot Niagara Falls in an India-rubber boat, left Detroit on Friday last for the Falls to fix the preliminaries.

Officers Lyman, Heldebrandt and Anderson of the Fourteenth Ward, were attacked by a mob last evening, and badly beaten. Lyman, in plain clothes, had entered a liquor saloon and asked for drink. He was no doubt recognized, as he was forcibly ejected by those inside, and attacked by others in the street. The other two officers named came to his help and received like abuse. Capt. Garland arrived with a reserve, quelled the riot and made several arrests.

The first annual examination of the pupils of the Hebrew Free School No. 3 took place at the Greene-street Synagogue yesterday.

Cotton was depressed and irregular in price on Saturday, on a light business. Breadstuffs were generally lower, and inactive. Provisions were sparingly dealt in. Pork was dearer. Groceries were quiet. Freights were very dull, with 507 vessels of all classes in port.

The Internal Revenue Service—Commissioner Rollins' Resignation.

The letter of Mr. Rollins, tendering his resignation as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and the correspondence which has followed between himself and the Secretary of the Treasury, will, we think, provoke a discussion, the result of which will be to give the country a clearer conception than it now has of the real causes which have led to the demoralization of the Revenue service to that degree which renders an efficient execution of the law at present impossible.

If this discussion shall result in suggesting a remedy, as well as in exposing the true source of the evil, the country will have no occasion to regret the occurrence from which it arose.

Never was a public service more thoroughly corrupt than is the Internal Revenue service at the present time. Not that every revenue officer is corrupt or inefficient in the discharge of his duties. Nothing can be more unjust or cruel than the wholesale charges that are made from day to day in Congress, against all the officers of the Revenue Department. Outside of the great cities it is undoubtedly true that as a class the revenue officers are as honest, intelligent and efficient as any class of officers to be found anywhere in the public service.

Nor is it true that all the Revenue officers of the great cities are corrupt. Here, too, right in the focus of the great frauds, many, and indeed we think a majority of the Assessors and Collectors, will be found to be honest and vigilant officials. The difficulty is that in every city containing more than one collection district, if the officers in any one of the districts are dishonest, fraud immediately concentrates in their district, and the dishonest officer of a single district is able to nullify the honest efforts of the officers of all the districts in the same locality. Of the seven collection districts in New-York City, for instance, the distilling business is confined mainly to two;—while in the Third District (Brooklyn) the number of distilleries increased from about twenty in May, 1866, to upwards of ninety by the first of the following September. It has been repeatedly proven that the whisky manufactured in this district for six months in that year did not pay four cents on the gallon. Yet the officers of every district in this locality must suffer for the frauds committed in these two or three districts. It is a fact well known to all familiar with Internal Revenue matters, that the frauds which have so disgraced the country are mainly confined to some *fifteen* or *sixteen* districts, and to correct them it is only necessary to remove the present incumbents in these districts and put honest men in their places.

This done, and the service cleaned of a score or more of leeches in the shape of Inspectors, Special Agents and Revenue Agents, it would be purged of corruption and the revenue largely collected even under the present law.

But they are not removed. On the contrary, men whose misconduct in office is well known and understood are retained in office. This is distinctly stated by the Commissioner, and is assigned as his reason for resigning his office. The Secretary admits the fact, but insists that it is not the President who is responsible for this failure, but that it is to be attributed to the unfortunate conflict going on between the President and Congress. This, doubtless, is true—but the question still recurs, which party is it that, notwithstanding this controversy, is responsible for the failure to remove corrupt men from office?

In our judgment no one person or department of the Government is solely responsible for this failure. The Commissioner, the Secretary, the President, Congress and the Senate are all, to a greater or less extent, responsible, and no reform that does not recognize this fact will be effectual.

The first and fundamental error began with the President in his removals from office in 1866, for political reasons. This we concede was in accordance with the uniform custom of the country. In removing officials for political reasons President Johnson was only exercising a right which every President had exercised since the days of Jackson. But it was, nevertheless, an error fraught with the most serious results to the National Treasury. Not that the men appointed by him were generally corrupt, for such, we think, was not the case. But some of them were corrupt, and all of them were inexperienced. The inexperience of the new appointees threw the control of the offices into the hands of subordinates who, in many cases, took advantage of the inexperience of their principals to fleece the Treasury. On the meeting of Congress it soon became evident that these appointments were not to be confirmed, and many of the appointees, knowing their tenure of official life was to be brief, and smarting under what they deemed an injustice, prostituted their places to amass fortunes for themselves or their friends. No special pleading on the part of the Secretary can wipe out this fact. The frauds in New-York and elsewhere in the Winter and Spring of 1867, were simply frightful, and they were largely, but not entirely, to be found in the districts where Mr. Johnson had made removals. In one of these districts false and fraudulent bonds to the amount of about $750,000 were accepted, and whisky representing taxes to this amount was released from bond on them. In another district on Saturday night, as the Collector was to surrender his office to his successor on the following Monday morning, he accepted a bond for $100,000 and released the whisky represented in it. But neither the principal nor either of the sureties who signed this bond could ever be found. But these frauds were by no means confined to the appointees of President Johnson. Some of the worst men ever on the Revenue service were the appointees of Mr. Lincoln. These frauds so reduced the market value of whisky that no man could afford to pay the tax, and fraud thus became a necessity of doing business under the law.

To prevent future changes for political reasons Congress passed the Tenure of Office bill. By the provisions of this act the President cannot remove an officer even for cause.

If the officer is guilty of misconduct in office during a recess of the Senate he may suspend him from office, but if the misconduct occurs during a session of Congress, the most he can do is to send a name to the Senate, the incumbent retaining the office until his successor is confirmed.

Notwithstanding the notorious corruption of the service, we believe it is a fact that *no person has ever been removed from office under this law.* Its only effect thus far has been to give practical immunity to thieves, and they have not been slow to avail themselves of its benefits.

To get a man out of office under this law you must first convince the Commissioner that the officer complained of has been guilty of misconduct in office. He must then convince the Secretary of the Treasury, who must convince the President, who in turn must convince the Senate.

In five or six cases we believe the Commissioner has succeeded in convincing the President that officers have been guilty of corruption in office. In these cases the President has suspended the delinquents and reported the cases to the Senate. It is a curious fact, one worth noting as we are passing along, that all of these delinquents were, we believe, Republicans. We do not intimate that this fact rendered it easy for the Commissioner to convince the President that these men had been guilty of misconduct in office, nor that it was this fact which made it difficult, and, in fact, impossible, for the President to convince the Senate of their guilt. *In no instance,* so far as we are informed, *has the President found a Democrat guilty of such misconduct in office as to warrant his suspension from office; nor has the Senate in any case approved the suspension of a Republican.* This fact tells the whole story of our difficulties.

The Senate does not approve the suspension of Republicans, and the President cannot see that Democrats deserve to be suspended. Thieves are quick to draw inferences, and they have drawn them in this case. Every corrupt officer has said to himself, if I am a Democrat the Commissioner cannot get me removed; and if I am a Republican the Senate will not permit the President to remove me.

With such a state of things how can it be expected that fraud will be suppressed and the revenue collected? The action of the Senate is, we confess, inexplicable. Here were five or six officers suspended for misconduct in office, on the recommendation of a Commissioner who was himself a Republican. Many of these men were not only charged with crime, but they were under arrest and indictment; and yet in no case has the Senate set the seal of its disapprobation upon their conduct by affirming their suspension and thus removing them from office. Callicot is still Collector of the Third District—only he happens to be serving his term of office, by the order of Judge Nelson, in the Albany Penitentiary, instead of in Brooklyn.

It is impossible to estimate the extent to which this action, or rather this non-action of the Senate has contributed to the present demoralization of the service.

The prospect of a change for the better is, we must confess, not encouraging. We are about entering on a political campaign in which neither party will be likely to assent to the removal of its own political adherents. We shall reduce the whisky tax, and while this will help, yet it will not save us. No tax on whisky can be collected except as it is forced from the tax-payer. We have now no considerable sources of revenue left us except whisky, tobacco, special taxes, incomes and stamps. Unless some ground can be found on which the President and the Senate can coöperate for the enforcement of this law, we shall not receive during the next fiscal year thirty millions of dollars from both whisky and tobacco, and not more than one hundred and ten millions from all sources of internal revenue. The financial condition of the country demands harmony and action between the President and the Senate in the enforcement of the Revenue laws. Is it not possible for both parties to this contest to agree that the Internal Revenue Bureau shall be administered in the financial interest of the country, and not for the benefit of either political party?

Buchanan and Clay.

A Lancaster letter to one of the Cincinnati papers contains this remarkable passage:

"Mr. Swarr, his executor, says that he has often heard Mr. Buchanan express his admiration of Mr. Henry Clay. This was, of course, after Mr. Clay's decease. Said he: 'Of all the men I ever knew, Mr. Clay stood highest in magnanimity, in conscious, positive superiority. He was a splendid leader, largely endowed with the graces, with eloquence, genius, heartiness and soul.'"

It was said by Mark Anthony, according to the report which Shakespeare has left of his celebrated speech over the dead body of Cæsar, that

"The evil that men do lives after them;
The good is oft interred with their bones."

The evil that the late Ex-President did must live after him, for part of it was most disastrous to his country at large, and most destructive to the South which he made it the study of his partisan life to serve. Another and scarcely the lesser part is pregnantly suggested by the above extract—the wrongs of James Buchanan to Henry Clay while living, and so tardily atoned for when dead. We have the charity to believe that whatever good Mr. Buchanan may have done, has *not* been interred with his bones. For one we are more than willing it should all be carried to his account with posterity, to lessen, if possible, the great balance of evil to be made up against his memory.

Most of the present generation may have overlooked the facts of history as connected with the treatment of the illustrious Kentucky statesman by the recently deceased Pennsylvania politician; but there are many of Mr. Clay's friends—and no public man ever had more attached ones—still on the stage of life, who have neither forgotten, nor forgiven, the triple wrong to which we now make brief reference.

1. In the Winter of 1825, when it was known that Mr. Clay was the fourth in the Presidential race before the country to succeed Mr. Monroe, and that he could not come before the House of Representatives, to compete with Jackson, Adams and Crawford, he and his Western supporters in Congress were beset, by the friends of Jackson and Adams, for their influence, to be thrown in the scale of their candidates respectively. It was believed that Mr. Crawford could not be elected, even with the States that voted for Mr. Clay, as their first choice. On the other hand the personal relations of Mr. Clay with Gen. Jackson and Mr. Adams had, at various times been interrupted. With Gen. Jackson they were, on Jackson's part positively hostile. But this did not abate the efforts of the Jackson interest to bring about a reconciliation and the vote of the West, under the lead of Clay, for Jackson. Mr. James Buchanan, then a member of the House of Representatives, undertook the negotiation. It may be, as was subsequently pretended, that he volunteered this office. At all events he happened in at the room of Mr. Clay, while one of his colleagues, Mr. Letcher, of Kentucky, was with him, and reporting to Mr. Clay what was said of the pending contest outside, remarked that the opinion was current—meaning no doubt with the friends of Jackson, if not with the old hero himself—that with Andrew Jackson for President, and Henry Clay for Secretary of State, the country would have one of the most brilliant administrations on record.

After the contest was ended, and Mr. Clay had deliberately and unselfishly, and with the highest sense of what he felt would be best for the country, voted in the House for Mr. Adams, and most of his Western friends with him, Mr. Buchanan told Jackson that *he* could have been President if he had tendered Mr. Clay the Secretaryship of State, which everybody said Mr. Adams would now bestow upon him. Upon this conversation, Jackson subsequently founded the charge of "bargain and intrigue" against Mr. Clay, and when challenged to the proof, made Mr. Buchanan his witness. This ultimately brought out the celebrated Buchanan letter of 1826, (or 1827,) in which the writer was impelled, from a decent respect to at least part of the truth, to say that the General had misconstrued his own mere opinion for the assertion of a fact. But he had no respect, as the sequel proved, for the whole truth, and none for that manly fairness which should have prompted the relation of the part *he* had attempted to play in the way of "a coalition."

2. The letter of Buchanan failed to silence the charge of bribery and intrigue. The writer himself was a willing participant in the result of this wicked outcry. He was to be the favored recipient of the honors and offices of the triumphant Jackson party. And when some years after, for the vindication of the truth of history, Mr. Letcher besought Mr. Clay to tell the whole story, his reply was that he was under promise to Buchanan *not* to repeat the conversation, from which he must first be voluntarily released by Buchanan; and he was the more determined on this point, because satisfied that most of his countrymen, even of the old Jackson party, had done him justice in their hearts, and the rest, he had every reason to believe, would do so in good time. But when, just before or pending the last canvass of Mr. Clay for the Presidency, a vicious but feeble effort was made to revive the old charge, Mr. Letcher could not stand the injustice of longer silence, and the whole truth came out. Our recollection may be at fault as to the particular date, but it must have been about the years 1842–44.

3. Mr. Buchanan, if an upright man, could have had no good reason to object to this long delayed revelation. But his want of generosity towards Mr. Clay soon showed itself on the stump in Pennsylvania, in the bold declaration—which respect for his recent decease forbids us to characterize in language befitting the enormity of the wrong—that he knew Mr. Clay and Mr. Polk well, and their sentiments on the subject of protection to American Industry, *and of the two he believed Mr. Polk to be the better or safer Tariff man for Pennsylvania!* How such speeches in the Iron counties of Pennsylvania, (the one in question, we believe, was made at Milton, in Northumberland County,) contributed to the fraud of "Polk, Dallas and the Tariff of '42," and how this fraud was gloried in, as a successful political dodge, and the Tariff of '42 was soon repealed under Polk's administration and by the casting vote of Dallas, in an equally divided Senate, are well remembered by the country.

Under these circumstances we need scarcely say how little the real opinion and admiration of James Buchanan for Henry Clay, as now made known, availed the great statesman while living, and how much they might have served the cause of truth had Mr. Buchanan, if endowed with even half the "magnanimity, the heartiness and soul" which he acknowledged in a private way that he greatly admired in Mr. Clay—avowed them before the world and defended his integrity and honor as he had suffered them to be most foully maligned, we need not discuss. The facts carry their own commentary.

Help for Our Maimed Soldiers.

We ask the attention of the various political conventions which are especially busy just now in adopting resolutions of sympathy with the soldiers and sailors who have suffered in the public service, to the propriety of *doing* something to give their resolutions practical effect. A walk down Broadway any morning will show them a number of these maimed soldiers,—young, intelligent, wearing the badges of honorable service,—reduced to the ineffable humiliation of grinding hand-organs as a means of drawing attention to their maimed condition, and begging alms from the passing public. And this is but one of the many modes in which our wounded soldiers are compelled to solicit from charity what the country owes them for the priceless service they have rendered it. The sale of pictures and of pretended newspapers in the railroad cars, is but a thin disguise for what is really an appeal to charity.

On paper this all seems very needless. We have a great number of societies for the relief of needy soldiers. The Legislature has chartered two or three companies, and given them valuable privileges and rights to portions of the streets and public places of the City, ostensibly for their benefit. Collections are now and then made for the same purpose, and political conventions, mass meetings, newspapers and candidates for office, vie with each other in the vehemence of their protestations of zeal and interest on their behalf. But nothing of all this amounts to much. A large part of it is mere talk—more of it is for party effect, and something is pure swindling. Money and privileges, got ostensibly for the soldier, are pocketed by mercenary swindlers, who parade the soldiers' wants only as a means of supplying their own.

We beg to press upon public attention the urgent necessity of doing something to reform this state of things. There are hundreds of these young soldiers, who have lost a leg or an arm in the war, or whom illness contracted in the public service, has rendered incapable of heavy work, who are still perfectly competent for very many of the lighter forms of labor—such as nine business men out of ten, have more or less occasion for. Can nothing be done to secure such labor for them? Have all the societies organized for this purpose utterly exhausted their resources and their efforts?

We are quite sure that none of our soldiers would resort to the various forms of beggary to which we have referred, except at the last extremity. We can understand that three or four years of a soldier's life may very well indispose and unfit him for severe and continuous labor; but at the same time they unfit him equally for an appeal to charity in any form, and especially in the shape of an appeal to the casual charity of passers by. Something must be done to relieve them from this dishonor—not half so great and galling to them as to the public which suffers it to fall upon them.

Why will not the rival political organizations take this matter in hand, and vie with each other in *doing* something to find employment and an honorable livelihood for these poor soldiers, as well as in passing loud and empty resolutions of sympathy for them? What Grant and Colfax Club will take the lead in showing practical and effective sympathy, and in doing something for their relief? We are quite sure they could do nothing to commend themselves to their great leader, or to promote his political interests, more effectually than in this way.

Poor Men's Rights.

When the Tax bill was before the House on Saturday, a Kentucky member spoke in favor of the exemption from taxation of toll-road companies, because they kept up the only roads that the poor people generally used. To this Mr. Schenck very aptly replied by saying that they had heard from the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Scofield) arguments in favor of the poor man's light; from the gentleman from Michigan (Ferry) in favor of the poor man's lumber; from the gentleman from New-York (Barnes) in favor of the poor man's medicine, in which there were but two ingredients, one half poison and the other half profit.

The illustrations might have been extended indefinitely. Nearly every interest in the country has been seeking relief from taxation on the ground that such relief would be advantageous to poor people. And undoubtedly it would be very desirable, if it were possible, to exempt poor people from taxation. It would be a fine thing to get all our staple articles of consumption cheaper, and all our manufactured goods cheaper. It would be a fine thing to relieve the poor farmer from taxation, the poor trader from taxation, the poor miner from taxation, the poor workman from taxation. It would be a fine thing to make the nabobs pay all the taxes—if we could only succeed in doing it.

But we fear it can't be done. For if Government were to relieve poor men from taxes and levy them on the rich, the rich would soon make themselves even again by levying the tax on the poor. If Astor were forced to pay a million a year in taxes, he would levy it on his poor tenants. If Stewart were forced to pay a million in taxes, he would levy it on his poor customers. If Vanderbilt were forced to pay a million in taxes, he would levy it on poor railroad travelers. If Sprague were forced to pay a million a year, he would levy it on poor purchasers of his cotton goods. If Wall-street were forced to pay a hundred millions a year, and the poor remainder of the City were exempted, it would soon be found by the said remainder that the exemption footed up just as much as the levy, and that the collection of the tax was simply transferred from one set of hands to another. The fact is, there is no way in which poor men can be exempted from taxation but by their ceasing to be consumers.

We must be satisfied too with large taxation while we carry such a heavy debt and need such heavy revenues. When we get our debt wiped out and our expenses reduced, we will be taxed comparatively little, but even then the poorest of us will be taxed one way or another.

Tampering with the Public Credit.

The Senate is engaged in a roundabout attempt to improve the currency by depreciating it, and to strengthen the public credit by tampering with the basis on which it rests. Mr. Sherman's bill providing, among other things, for a further issue of twenty millions of national currency, affords the opportunity for some remarkable displays of Senatorial sagacity, and for a discussion which shows how completely the Senatorial mind is at sea when grave financial problems await its action.

The stranger who should read a report of Friday's debate would be surprised by the discovery that the idea of creating prosperity by the creation of paper promises to pay, still flourishes at Washington. Messrs. Sherman, Pomeroy and Drake figure in succession as advocates of the doctrine that Congress is bound to supply every district of the Union with an adequate supply of currency, regulated according to some arbitrary standard. They do not deny that the total of currency is equal to the total of legitimate wants. They merely insist that some localities have more than they need and others less, and they propose to equalize matters by giving more to the latter. None of them seems to have remembered that currency, like water, in the long run finds its level, and that its accumulation in the monetary centres results from the absence of eligible employment elsewhere. Nor has it occurred to them that if there are too many banks in the East and too few in the West, the proper plan would be to rearrange the allotment of banking capital. They are trying, instead, to surmount the difficulty by employing the inflation process, and so depreciating the value of every paper dollar now in circulation.

The addition of twenty millions may not be a formidable affair in itself. It may not perceptibly add to the depreciation of the currency. But it will do this indirectly, and in an especial manner, by unsettling the confidence of the country in the future of the finances. For, once resumed, inflation will have no logical end but repudiation. Every additional million is so much more between us and specie payments; and the number of millions will be regulated only by caprice or a supposed political or financial exigency. Mr. Pomeroy wants a hundred millions now, and his demand is as reasonable as Mr. Sherman's. The precise amount of inflation that may be sanctioned is a matter of opinion, if there is to be any inflation at all. The reasoning that justifies the smaller amount will equally justify the larger; and the only guarantee against wholesale inflation will be the rejection of Mr. Sherman's proposal.

The most curious feature of the debate is the professed anxiety of Mr. Sherman and others for the improvement of the public credit. They lament the high rate of interest which the country is compelled to pay. And they are unable to decide whether Congress or the Treasury is responsible for the depreciation. The Senate cannot thus evade its duty. Mr. McCulloch's policy has been injurious to great interests, and has contributed literally nothing tangible to the resumption of specie payments. But the Senate is a worse enemy to trade and a more dangerous foe to credit, when it leaves the question of payment in paper or gold an open question, and contributes to uncertainty by elaborating projects of inflation. It is idle to talk of exchanging outstanding bonds for bonds bearing a lower rate of interest, so long as Senators show themselves indifferent to one of the fundamental conditions of national solvency. There can be no improvement of the public credit while schemes are entertained which aim at the removal of local and temporary depression by a resort to financial quackery.

Horse-Racing in the Present Day.

There are few social features of modern days more remarkable than the rapidity which racing, as a means of popular amusement and not merely as a sport, has advanced of late in public favor, throughout the world, we may almost say. Not only are race meetings every year established in localities where they were previously unknown, but additional ones are instituted at all the European headquarters of the turf. In England there is now more racing than ever, and while the number of race meetings and of entries, and the attendance of persons directly interested in the results of racing show a constant increase, the numbers of spectators that flock to Epsom, Ascot, Newmarket or Doncaster merely for the sake of the day's pleasure, is increasing in a far greater proportion.

The keenest lover of horseflesh and sport cannot complain that the race-course has been robbed of any of its pristine attractions, but thousands upon thousands of English now flock to the great races knowing or caring little about the merits of the competing horses, but just going for the sake of a pleasant day, a brilliant spectacle, and the contagious excitement that is irresistibly aroused by the struggle, even on those who are in no direct way interested in the result. They go as to a picnic on a large scale, a grand collection of showy equipages and handsomely-dressed people. Never was the turf in England more popular than at the present time, and though the reckless and stupid betting of two or three young noblemen has deservedly excited censure, there is no reason to believe that their example has been at all generally followed. In France, too, where racing was a few years ago only patronized by young Frenchmen who affected English tastes, drove dog-carts and kept bouledogues, Chantilly now rivals Newmarket in all its appliances for breeding and training horses, and the *Grand Prix de Paris* is one of the most magnificent *fêtes* of the Paris season. The gayeties of Baden-Baden culminate in the race week, and all through Europe there is the same tendency to render the race-course not merely the scene of a contest interesting only to a limited few, but the rendezvous for a brilliant social gathering.

England, strange to say, which is unquestionably the mother country of the turf all over the world, is in many respects far behind countries which have but recently taken to it. In point of stakes, entries, starters and attendance, the Derby is the greatest race in the world. But the course has no natural beauties, the accommodations for seeing the race are bad to the last degree, the grand stand is hideous, and there is an amount of roughness and brutality in the conduct of the mass of spectators that is too apt to render the scene a coarse carnival rather than a pleasant festivity. Ascot and Goodwood are quieter and more refined, and ladies can go with comfort and pleasure; but they are both too far from London to stand in the same relation to it that Longchamps does to Paris, or Jerome Park to this City. In Paris, a quiet and lovely drive through the alleys of the Bois de Boulogne brings the spectator to a race-course provided with every facility for witnessing the races with comfort, and here we can boast the same qualifications for our metropolitan course—ease of access, beauty of scenery *en route*, and elegant accommodation. We think that all who have ever been to any of the great race meetings of England and France, as well as of this country of late years, will have noticed the tendency of the day, and will have no reason to be dissatisfied with the disposition shown in America to recognize it, and to make the race-course as much a source of general and refined enjoyment as possible.

MINOR TOPICS.

The racing at Jerome Park is to be renewed to-day, and it is announced to take place without regard to the weather. The prospect is, however, that we shall have delightful weather for those who wish to enjoy either the sport or the spectacle. The road to the Park is in admirable order, the grand avenue having been completed. For the accommodation of those who do not wish to drive, the railroad trains run at very short intervals throughout the day.

Are Managers Butler and Logan pushing the Woolley investigation with a vigor and zeal satisfactory to the *Tribune?* It looks a little as if they were inclined to *stop* at the point they have reached. They seem to have made it reasonably certain that very large sums of money were raised in New-York and the West to affect the new Whisky tax law,—mainly to keep the tax at $2, and to give informers half the amount of seizures. Why these Managers should stop just at this point, we are not aware. We think it might be well now for the Senate Committee to take this matter in hand and make a thorough investigation of the whole affair.

Is it anybody's business to attend to the repairing of pavements? West Ninth-street has been for weeks in a condition absolutely disgraceful to such an official, if any such there be. The enterprising and public-spirited property-owners of the street have thus far defeated the project of repaving it decently, and the inhabitants must submit to the old cobble-stone abomination a while longer. But even that is better without enormous holes in it than with. We suggest an inspection of West Ninth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

A National Convention of soldiers and sailors opposed to Radicalism, is to be held in this City on the 4th of July, and a call is out for the election of delegates from this State. The appeal is made to all "who served in the war for the maintenance of the supremacy of the Constitution and the preservation of the Union," and who uphold the principles of the Cleveland Convention. Such a convention certainly can do no harm, but we imagine the great body of those who fought the battles of the Union will rally under the banner of the great leader under whom they carried that war to a triumphant close, and under whose lead they would naturally be glad to see the Union fully restored. It is announced that this Convention is intended to act in harmony with the Democratic Convention which will be in session at the same time, and there can be no doubt that its influence upon that body, so far as it may have any, will be healthful. No body of soldiers can give the weight of its support to the Copperhead element of the Democratic Party. It will doubtless favor a full recognition of all the legitimate results of the war, and the nomination of some of its recognized leaders, probably Gen. Hancock. What effect it will have upon the recognized organization of the party remains to be seen.

The Democrats of South Carolina, who were dissatisfied with the action of the regular State Convention in conceding negro suffrage, have been holding another; and the *Mercury*, speaking of their action, says that "the result is a happy union of the entire Democracy of the State on *the broad platform of the Democratic Party of the North—a white man's Government* —leaving out of the great general contest, upon which we are about to enter, State questions for future settlement, each State for itself, at the appropriate time." The Democrats of the South expect to go into this canvas on the single principle, that this is "a white man's Government," and speak of that as the true platform of the Democratic Party of the North. They will find it a good deal too narrow for a national contest.

When Napoleon set out on his late journey to Rouen he found on his table, among other newspapers, a copy of a new Parisian comic journal—*La Lanterne*—the appearance of which has caused a great sensation in Paris, the demand for it being so great that the presses can hardly supply it. If His Majesty read it through he had the pleasure of perusing some of the most exquisite sarcasm about himself and his dynasty and his system of government that has yet been uttered. Every line of it sparkles with the wit of the editor, M. Henri Rochefort, whose audacity in treating of political subjects is only equaled by his skill. One of the neatest hits is made in the claim of M. Rochefort to be a Bonapartist. He protests that he is a Bonapartist, an ardent Bonapartist, but then he claims his right to choose the particular Bonaparte whom he admires. His ideal is Napoleon the Second! whom he eloquently eulogizes; and we have but to recall the life and career of that lean nincompoop to understand how his selection tickled the Parisians. This admirable Bonaparte, says M. Rochefort, never levied contributions, never decimated his people by wars, undertook no distant expeditions where 600,000,000 francs were expended to recover something under a louis, had no devouring civil list and no ministers filling five or six functions at 100,000 francs a piece. It is not hard to infer from this that M. Rochefort's Bonapartism does not extend to the First or the Third Napoleon. A correspondent, in writing about the new journal, and the effect it at once produced, says truly that in Paris it is rather a dangerous thing for an Emperor to find all the Boulevard laughing at him and his system.

The Shooting Fests and Singing Fests of the Germans will give our coming Summer a festive air generally; and the noise will not be confined to this country, for the people of the Fatherland will also hear it, and participate in it, more or less. Our Shooting Fest folk are sending one of Steinway's grand pianos to their brothers in Austria, to be rifled for on the banks of "the dark-rolling Danube," and, in a fortnight or so, Vienna will send New-York electric thanks for the same. Presents from Germany to our targeteers will be admitted free of duty—both parties in Congress being of one mind on the subject and unwilling "to fight it out on *that* line." The men of the Chicago Singing Fest are also in high feather. They are to be joined by a foreign delegation, which

gation has been receiving the joyous and splendid hospitalities of New-York. Altogether our "united Germany" here is a harmonious fact of much significance—a heartier and completer fact than BISMARCK's over the way.

The *habitans* of Canada are enjoying another miracle, which is calculated to strengthen their faith greatly. A devout young farmer named JOSEPH LECLERC got astray in the woods near the Noire river, and though he might be supposed to have been in great straits, this was not the case. He avowed before witnesses that he had never suffered the least from hunger; that a tall lady in white, very beautiful and amiable, had every day brought him two supplies of food, consisting of a sort of large round biscuits, far better than any biscuits he had ever seen before. She came to him flying, and at night covered him carefully with a large quilt, which kept him quite warm. These are the certain facts, according to the *Union des Cantons*, which adds: "Who can explain them otherwise than by a mysterious protection of Heaven? If not, we must start many suppositions, and it is more natural to believe that the Holy Virgin condescended to take care of this young man and to restore him in safety to his family as a reward for his virtue." We assuredly will not attempt to explain this mysterious and miraculous narration; but we are inclined to think that if JOSEPH LE CLERC had been a Yankee, he would have made a closer acquaintance with this beautiful lady in white, and would not have so readily deserted the spot where he received her visits.

It is said that the members of the Chinese Embassy, after an interview with Mr. WADE at Washington, remarked that he was very like the famous Mandarin, YEH, who, in the Opium War between the English and the Chinese, gave the former so much trouble that they have set him down in history as the most unreasonable and pertinacious enemy they ever had to deal with. If our Chinese friends meant that Mr. WADE resembles YEH personally, they do not compliment him very highly, for that monosyllabic Mandarin was as downright a Manchow Tartar as ever stared. It is not improbable, however, that CHI TAJEN and his friends discovered in the American face something of that decision of purpose and resolution which belonged to their own shrewd and strategic fellow-countryman.

The excitement which has been produced in France by certain Paris anatomists teaching scientific doctrines that the priests believe to have a materialistic tendency, has been allayed in some measure by the Emperor giving his assurance to Cardinal DE BONNECHOSE, that doctrines which disputed the immortality of the soul should receive no favor whatever at his hands. The Emperor also reassured the Cardinal by informing him that he regarded the Church as "the sanctuary where the great principles of Christian morality are maintained intact, principles which elevate man above all material interests." He also added piously: "Let us, then, join with the faith of our forefathers the sentiment of progress; let us never separate our love of God from the love of our country. Thus we shall render ourselves less unworthy of Divine protection." Having thus placated the Church, the Emperor must now, in turn, placate the anatomists.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

The sudden burst of hot weather will speedily give that confirmation to the Summer season just begun at some of our theatres, which the recent floods denied. However, the number of habitual or chance playgoers has so greatly increased within the past few years, that it requires something more than mere rain or snow or heat to interfere with the ordinary attendance at places of amusement. The heavy douse of Thursday last was as ineffectual to prevent crowded houses at Wallack's, the Olympic and the Broadway as the uncomfortable vapors of Saturday. At those houses the audiences have been overflowing, and the pieces now running in each may be said to have entered upon a race for the championship of popularity; although the pantomime at the Olympic has a hundred nights the start of its competitors.

Mr. BROUGHAM's contemporaneous drama of the "Lottery of Life" has proved, as we expected it would prove, a complete success. Even the stormy weather of last week did not deter the public from flocking to the theatre. The representation of the piece, as a matter of course, improves. The action is quicker and closer than on the first night, and the drama sails into the Summer season with the certainty of a three-months' cruise. In the interval, Mr. LESTER WALLACK, the skillful pilot, takes his ease at Long Branch. His arrangements for next season are all completed, for it is the habit at this establishment to leave nothing to chance or accident. The company may in some respects be changed, but the leading artists will be the same as before. Mr. LESTER WALLACK has many striking novelties to present to the public, and the conscientious care and scrupulous exactitude which he bestows on every production are already actively employed in their preparation. Few people appreciate the activity and forethought of the manager of such an important art establishment. The Spring season terminated only a few days since, and already the arrangements for the Fall are completed. And the indications are that it will be the most brilliant ever known at Wallack's Theatre.

"Humpty Dumpty," it may be well to state, appears in its new dress to-night, with new scenes, &c.

The last nights of "The White Fawn" are announced at Niblo's Garden. Next Saturday the final *matinée* of that spectacle will be given.

The "Paris and Helen" burlesque will be withdrawn by the WORRELL sisters on Tuesday night, and on Wednesday next these young ladies will produce, at the New-York Theatre, a new adaptation, by Mr. B. A. BAKER, of "The Grand Duchess."

Mr. JOHNSTON's drama of "The Sons of Liberty" will be continued every night at the Bowery Theatre.

Mme. RISTORI is to play twice more before going to Europe. During the present week she gives a private entertainment, aided by her children and Sig. BOZZO, to aid a worthy Italian lady, and on the 23d inst. will give her farewell performance in this country for the benefit of the Dramatic Fund Society. "Medea" and the third act of "Mary Stuart" will be given. The peculiar feature of the latter act will be that Mme. RISTORI is to personate all the characters—an effort that will be worth witnessing, certainly. The box office, for the sale of seats for this representation, will open at the French Theatre on Wednesday.

Mr. L. F. HARRISON announces a single dramatic performance of much promise, to be given at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on Wednesday evening. Mr. J. W. Wallack, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, J. G. Bennett, O. H. Haskins, Geo. H. Clarke, Miss Mary Wells and Miss Annie Ward will be in the cast of "Love's Sacrifice"—the play to be acted. This is probably the best entire cast LOVEL's piece has ever had.

Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, a daughter of Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, is to make her *début* at Hooley's Opera House this week.

Mr. J. B. POLK, of Wallack's company, while taking the leap in the "Romance of a Poor Young Man," at the Holliday-street Theatre, Baltimore, last week, fractured his leg.

The death of Signor FORTUNA, the baritone, is reported as occurring in Lima. He came to this country with Mme. PAREPA and LEVY, the cornet player.

Mr. and Mrs. F. S. CHANFRAU are to produce "Sam" in Boston to-night.

Musical.

CONCERT.

Miss JENNIE LANDSMAN is to-night the recipient of a farewell concert, at which many distinguished artists will appear. Miss LANDSMAN has a charming voice and sings with a gifted facility which she contemplates improving by study in Europe. Hence this farewell entertainment. All our fine voices are leaving us, and nothing comes from the other side to compensate us for the loss. We can ill afford to spare Miss LANDSMAN; but, if she will go, let us give her good cheer at parting. The programme will be found in another column.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

The BRYANTS bring out to-night a burlesque called Barnum's "Lottery of Life," a title sufficiently significant. If the piece be half as funny as the recent burlesque on "Under the Gaslight," it will unquestionably meet with the same fate. The BRYANTS, by the way, put new seats in their hall to-night—seats that "double up," and thereby enable a portly person to pass through the aisles without inconvenience to his neighbors.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

There will be an entire change of programme at this establishment to-night. BIRCH, WAMBOLD and BACKUS are always inimitable.

A Charitable Performance.

Some two years ago Mr. O'DONOVAN ROSSA was convicted in Dublin of editing and publishing a "seditious" newspaper, called the *Irish People*, and was sentenced to imprisonment for life. His wife has now come to this country to raise funds for the employment of counsel to procure his release, and gives her first public performance for this purpose to-morrow evening at Cooper Institute. She will read sundry choice selections from English literature, and several professional performers will vary the exercises of the evening by music. Mr. JAMES T. BRADY is to introduce her to a New-York audience, and it is expected that several other well-known public men will make speeches during the evening.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Prorogation of the Legislature—Log-Rolling and Bargaining—The Proposed Dinner to Senator Fessenden.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 13, 1868.

The General Court for 1868 was prorogued yesterday, having been in session one hundred and sixty-four days. Of the 355 Acts passed all but five received the signature of the Governor. He withheld his signature to the License Act, to two bills designed to wipe out the State Constabulary, the Dental College act, the Maverick Bridge bill, and the act preventing the New-York and New-Haven, and New-York and Hartford Railroad Company from consolidating. The first and two last bills were passed over the vetoes. The extraordinary length of the session and the general looseness with which the public business has been transacted; the "reckless and unblushing waste of the public money," and the enactment of doubtful schemes have all called down upon the head of our Solons a good deal of wrath and criticism from even the most radical Republican newspapers in the State. The great trouble with the General Court was it had a special mission and no leadership; and consequently it had no policy or system; and before it was aware of it a conflict of opinion sprung up between the Legislature and the Executive which has been marked by a decidedly bitter feeling. Two days of awaiting the action of the Governor on a single bill cost the State the nice little sum of $10,000. It has seemed a little singular that during the whole time that the Legislature was in session those projects which received no recommendation were rushed through at railroad speed, while really meritorious objects were smothered at once. The amount of business transacted was large, but of less interest than usual, but of special legislation there has been a great deal. The very first thing done was to legislate "free rum" in the place of the prohibited article. That accomplished, a locality known as "Avon Place" seems to have exercised a mysterious and fatal influence over all the subsequent doings of the General Court.

The session has failed to meet public expectation. It cannot be said that either party in the Legislature is wholly responsible for the shortcomings of the general Court. Both branches were largely Republican, but "license" was made the basis of all its action. It became imbued with a license in everything it touched until it required the sum of $231,825 to pay off the members. The appropriations actually made by the Legislature amount to $8,617,219. But the dominant party in the State is strong enough to stand up under the bad features of the session. The threat of the Democrats that they are going to make political capital out of the "squandering of the public money" by the dominant party, will not amount to much. An examination of the yea and nay vote upon the bills appropriating the millions of dollars will reveal the fact that the Democratic members are equally guilty with the Republicans in this respect. But with all its faults, the Legislature has accomplished a number of good things. Among others, it has saved this City, for the present at least, from the evils of a Street Commissioner system, given it an amendment to the Betterment law, so it can make our crooked and narrow streets straight at the partial expense of estate owners, and extended the time for the assessment of taxes until Aug. 1. The little game of a knot of Democratic politicians to secure an amendment to the act relating to the assessment of taxes and the naturalization of voters, by giving the Police Courts the jurisdiction of the first naturalization papers, was defeated. If the proposition had been enacted into a law, there is no knowing how many new and ignorant voters the Democratic party might have controlled at our elections. The most prominent members in the popular branch of the Legislature were R. H. DANA, Jr., of Cambridge, GEORGE WALKER, of Springfield, and Col. J. Q. ADAMS, of Quincy. There is no doubt but the prorogued Legislature will be "re-membered."

THE PUBLIC DINNER TO SENATOR FESSENDEN.

The friends of Senator SUMNER are very uneasy concerning the proposed public dinner in this city to Senator FESSENDEN. They allege that it was conceived in a spirit of insult or hostility to Mr. SUMNER, and is to be made to act as an entering wedge to defeat his reëlection. Foolish suspicion. There are thousands of Republicans, conservative Republicans, who admire and justify the course pursued by Senator FESSENDEN upon the impeachment affair, and his friends in this city and in the State now simply propose to recognize his noble qualities as a man, and his statesmanlike views upon important questions, by tendering him a public dinner. Mr. FESSENDEN has not been unmindful of the wants of New-England, and his desire to see Congress attend to the necessities of the country, instead of spending all their time upon the prospective needs of the negro, has in part prompted many of our leading citizens whose private interests are identified with the material interests of the country, to pay a decent respect towards one who his shown by word of mouth and by vote that he has not forgotten his whole duty. So far as Senator SUMNER is concerned, that gentleman and his friends need not give themselves any uneasiness as to the object of the FESSENDEN dinner. It is well known that Mr. SUMNER is afflicted with a single idea, and does not represent Massachusetts. VIGIL.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Antagonism of Races—Parties Clearly Defined — County Elections — Outrages—United States Senators—Democratic Convention—Coalition of Factions—The University of South Carolina.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Thursday, June 11, 1868.

Last Christmas I took occasion to point out some differences between that annual holiday now and the same ten years ago. The differences grow out of the change in the relations between the two races resident together, ten years ago in harmony, last Christmas in estrangement, to-day in antagonism. A leading New-York journal recently took the position that if the two races in the South had been left to adjust their own relations—uninfluenced by adventurers, carpet-baggers, and party orators—the two would have worked side by side, lived in peace, striven in harmony for the same ends, and made a united though distinct people. And this position is true. At least it is palpable that the present antagonism—I use the word advisedly, antagonism—owes its origin entirely to the interference of outsiders and strangers. The speeches of these political adventurers have done much. The formation of Union Leagues—secret political organizations, wherein the false teachings of demagogues could not be answered at all by the whites—has tended to the same end. I believe that these two causes are sufficient to account for the present state of things in South Carolina. It must be understood in this connection that in the main there are two parties in this State—Conservative and Radical; and these are nearly synonymous with Democratic and Republican; but still nearer identical with *White* and *Black*. The determination of these parties came from the enlisting the negroes in the interests of Radicalism at the outset; and the bad character of their leaders repelled all respectable whites from them, thus forcing them into some other party. It is not known all over our country that the whites of South Carolina—all the people who have hitherto taken part in her government and given bone and character to her policy—the poor as well as the rich, are of the party variously known as Whites, Conservatives, or Democrats. On the other side, and antagonistic to these, are the negroes; for nine-tenths of the majorities given by the Republican Party in the recent elections were negro votes. The line of demarkation is so well defined that a Conservative gives up his social status if he even accept a nomination by the negro party, although he make no concessions of a political character in order to secure such nomination. This fact has come out clearly in the recent elections for county officers. It may be unfortunate, it may be wrong—I do not raise either question—but it is a fact.

THE COUNTY ELECTIONS.

It is over a week since the elections for county officers was held, and yet we have no full returns—have returns from about half the State. Of fourteen districts (counties) I have seen returns from, eight gave Conservative majorities, and six gave Radical majorities; but this is not an equable estimate for the whole State, because the upper part of the State, where negroes are few, has been first heard from. It is estimated, however, that the majority in the whole State is Radical; while the Conservative gains since the elections, a month ago, indicate that before November the balance may fall on the Conservative side. The tendency of things is clearly toward a more strictly defined party division of the State. While the blacks are more imperious in their demands, in view of the certainty of their supremacy, the whites are uniting to a man, and forcing every individual, of every color, into one or other of the parties. There is no more half-way work. The Democratic Club of negroes in Columbia is sustained and encouraged by the whites, and numbers over a hundred members, I am told. These negroes have the best time of it, for the whites distinctly announce the policy of patronizing their friends before enemies, and this policy is enforced.

OUTRAGES.

Facts showing the new order of things are numerous. By new order of things I mean the antagonism of races. I will give the last two that have come to my knowledge, one on each side. In Union District, several days ago, a difficulty of a personal nature occurred between a negro and a white named DENNIS, in which DENNIS was mortally stabbed. The negro was lodged in the district jail. A club of negroes beset the jail and made a vigorous attempt to rescue the prisoner by violence; but failed. The second case is on the other side, and occurred in Fairfield District. One Dill, a negro President of a Union League in the country, was shot by parties unknown while sitting in his own house. Proper steps have been taken in both cases, and the law will be vindicated if the guilty parties can be found. The people condemn both wrongs. But the facts are significant. So also are the negro riots in Washington City.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

It is conceded on all hands that Dr. A. G. MACKEY, of Charleston, who was President of the Constitutional Convention, will be one of the new Senators. The other nominee is Mr. T. J. ROBERTSON of Columbia; but it is rumored that the claims of Mr. J. M. RUTLAND, a lawyer of Winnsboro, will be strongly urged and it is intimated that his chances of election are good.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

A portion of the State, not represented in the April Democratic Convention, held day before yesterday a separate Convention. Only ten districts (out of thirty-one) were represented; and the result was a coalition of this party with that of April, and now there is no longer a split in the Democratic Party of the State. The point of difference originally was the question of negro suffrage. The result reached is an agreement to ignore that issue as being impertinent to the main matter, and to act with the Northern Democracy in whatever course it may decide to adopt. This harmonizing of the threatened discord is a vastly important item, in view of its effect upon the November election, provided the State have any part in that election. Now the full power of the white vote, with whatever negro votes the whites can control, will go for the Democratic nominee for the Presidency. With equal certainty the entire negro vote, as a mass, will go for GRANT and COLFAX.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

The graduating examinations of this institution begin on the 16th instant, and close with the annual session on the 27th. The next collegiate year begins on the 5th of October. BOISE.

AQUATICS.

Four Contestants in a Shell Race on the Hudson—Distance Rowed Two Miles—Le Roy the Winner in Twelve Minutes Nineteen Seconds.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sunday June 14, 1868.

Another fine rowing contest occurred here yesterday afternoon, gotten up by the members of the Shatemuc Boat Club. It seems that the contestants of the first-class single-scull race were not satisfied with the result of last Saturday's race, which I reported in full for the TIMES. On that occasion, it will be remembered, GRINNELL was beaten by LE ROY. Now be it known that previous to that race all considered that GRINNELL was the best and smartest rower in the Club. A large number did not believe LE ROY could beat him. They also believed after LE ROY did beat him, that GRINNELL for some reason or other threw the race away purposely; therefore, after mature deliberation, it was resolved to try the affair again yesterday. The entries were the same as on Saturday, June 6, viz: paper boat *Josie*, IRVING GRINNELL; paper boat *Outhe*, G. C. RIVES; cedar shell *Incog*, D. LE ROY; cedar shell *Ella*, J. ROOSEVELT. The Judges were selected from the yacht *Louise*, of Brooklyn, which lay in the stream, and consisted of LEWIS H. LIVINGSTON and E. L. TRUDEAU, both of New-York. The rules of the Club allow no betting or rowing for money, but many outsiders were present who did bet. Among those GRINNELL was the favorite, but not at long odds. In the toss for position GRINNELL won and took the outside, RIVES next, LE ROY third, and ROOSEVELT fourth. Aftervery little maneuvering they got in line and sat waiting for the word. At this time the river in the vicinity was filled with small craft of every description. The little steam yacht *Kitty*, with an invited party on board, was gliding about merrily; the ferry-boat gaily decorated with flags lay at the dock with ladies and gentlemen on board waiting for the start; the crew of the yacht *Louise* were on the lookout, while the shore and piers were also filled with people anxiously watching every move. The contesting boats lay in the stream opposite VASSAR's brewery, while on the dock stood Rev. J. C. CORNING ready to give the word.

At 5 P. M. it came, and the men, bending, were ready to receive it. GRINNELL got the best of the send-off, but LE ROY, quick as a steel-trap, closed on him, and in a moment they were bow and bow, while a thrill of delight ran through all the beholders over the prospects of a closely-contested race. RIVES and ROOSEVELT, only about a length to the rear, were struggling manfully for the third position, but certainly could not hope for anything better. Darting along like reindeers LE ROY and GRINNELL passed the boat-house, still side by side, amid great cheering, and had it not been for the dumb-headed pilot of the steam yacht *Kitty*, the race between them to the stake-boat would have been the finest ever seen in these waters. As it was, the *Kitty* suddenly sheered on shore, directly in the path of the coming boats. LE ROY took in the situation and steered clear, without being compelled to stop rowing. GRINNELL, however, slackened his stroke, and that lost him his hold on LE ROY for awhile. The two boats behind were also bothered by the *Kitty*, ROOSEVELT, especially.

In spite of the apparent mishap caused by the steam yacht, GRINNELL pulled splendidly, and when he reached the upper stake-boat LE ROY was right behind him. GRINNELL was some distance from the stake-boat to the westward, and was in the act of turning when LE ROY came up close to the boat, and turning it handsomely in the advance, got away lively, taking the lead down the homestretch, reaching the boat-house or coming-out point ten or eleven lengths ahead, winning the race in 12 minutes 19 seconds. GRINNELL's time was 12 minutes 39 seconds.

The other two boats (ROOSEVELT and RIVES) had a lively dash down the homestretch, but RIVES appeared to have every thing his own way, and was the third one home, but he was so far behind the two leading boats that his time was not taken. After all many believed that GRINNELL had thrown the race. We could not believe it, however, and therefore sought an interview with him. He said he was beaten fairly and had nothing to say. LE ROY certainly shows great proficiency in the art of rowing, and as he is still quite young, being only nineteen years of age, many predict that he will make a formidable rival to the leading professionals.

POLITICAL.

Hannibal Hamlin's Indorsement of the Chicago Nominations.

A meeting to ratify the nomination of GRANT and COLFAX was held in Portland, Me., on Friday evening. Gen. GEORGE F. SHEPLEY, one of the delegates from Maine to the Chicago Convention, presided, and speeches were made by Gen. HAWLEY, Ex-Gov. WASHBURNE, Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, and the Chairman. Mr. HAMLIN, on being introduced as "the man who, but for an unfortunate dispensation of Providence, would have been at this moment the President of the United States," said that he merely took the stand to express his hearty approval of the nominations made at Chicago. He spoke of Gen. GRANT as a man whose strong common sense is better than genius. For a few years past we have had a little too much *uncommon* sense. We shall certainly come to the support of GRANT in November as we came to his support in the field. We propose to elect him and are sure to do it. Of the candidate for the Vice-Presidency, Mr. HAMLIN spoke in the most generous and handsome manner, assuring his hearers that from several years of somewhat intimate acquaintance with Mr. COLFAX, he was prepared to say that he was a man to be trusted most unreservedly. Mr. HAMLIN said that it was poor taste to refer to one's self unless there is a special reason for doing so, but he thought that he was justified by the allusion of the Chairman to himself in making a personal explanation. He would tender to the Maine delegation at Chicago his heartfelt thanks for their gallant efforts in his behalf. But what the President of the meeting had said was true; he (Mr. HAMLIN) had not desired the office of Vice-President, and he had uniformly and persistently written and spoken accordingly. There was no personal disappointment to prevent his most hearty support of the candidates—the platform of his party. He would have every true Republican go to work as if the success of the party depended on his own personal exertions. As the soldiers at the battle of the Wilderness sang "Rally Round the Flag Boys," though torn and mangled by Democratic shot and shell, he would have the members of the Republican Party, the successors of the soldiers of the war, rally once more around the national banner, and give Gen. GRANT another victory and elect him President in November.

Gen. Charles P. Stone Declines a Nomination to the Virginia Senate.

In a convention of the Conservatives of the counties of Goochland, Powhatan and Fluvanna, Va., held at Goochland Court House on the 3d inst., Gen. CHARLES P. STONE, formerly of Massachusetts, was unanimously nominated as their candidate to represent the Senatorial district composed of these counties in the General Assembly. He, however, has declined the nomination, expressing his reasons in the following letter:

GENTLEMEN: I received your letter informing me that in a Convention of delegates duly appointed from the counties of Goochland, Powhatan and Fluvanna, I was unanimously chosen as the candidate to represent this Senatorial District in the General Assembly of Virginia, should the Constitution now before the people be ratified. While expressing my thanks to the Convention for this expression of confidence, and to you, gentlemen, for your flattering communication of its action, I must respectfully decline the nomination, for reasons which will surely be satisfactory to you and to the Convention.

When perilous times come upon a people it is a proud position for a man to find himself selected as their *free choice* from among all his fellow-citizens as their representative in the public councils—the defender of their rights—the protector of their interests. Being so selected, any man is bound to answer the call, and, leaving all thoughts of private interests behind, to devote himself to the duty thus imposed upon him. The knowledge that tens of thousands of his fellow-citizens freely select him for such duty ought to excite to action everything of noble, everything of ability which a man may possess. But to become thus inspired one must know that the choice is perfectly free, the confidence entire and unreserved.

It is not to be supposed that it can have been a perfectly free choice in this case. It is not to be supposed that in a Virginia Senatorial District, comprising three large counties, a free choice should set aside all the gentlemen who were born and bred in the district, and who have lived honored in it from youth up, and select one, who, while yielding to no one in a sincere and earnest devotion to the welfare, and in a desire to protect the rights, and advance the interest of the people of the district, yet has been a resident in it only two and a half years; one who was born a Yankee, in Yankee land, and who looks back to five generations of Yankee ancestors, glowing in the lineage. Public duty demands of a man that he shall, if necessary for the public good, sacrifice everything that is his, save his self-respect. That can never be required, and if required cannot be yielded.

I should lose mine did I accept a public trust not freely offered, and climb to office by reason of the present peculiar condition of public affairs.

While, by its Constitution, our country claims to be a free Republic, resting upon the consent of all the whole people, no voluntary act of mine shall appear to admit that it is not one—and it would be apparent, should I now be selected from among my peers for the trust in question, that one strong point governing the choice is my mere ability to freely take an abominable test-oath which disgraces the proposed Constitution of the State, rendering ineligible large numbers of the most honorable and most trustworthy voters and tax-payers within its limits.

I can never accept office under such conditions.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, with great respect, your obedient servant,

Signed. CHARLES P. STONE.

Letter from Gov. English.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
NEW-HAVEN, April 20, 1868.

DEAR JUDGE: On account of my absence from home your very kind letter of 16th inst. did not reach me until this morning. I notice the use you make of my name in connection with the Presidency. I assure you it is a source of great satisfaction to me to know that any portion of my fellow-citizens consider me at all in connection with that high and honorable position. But frankness on my part compels me to say, while I have never asked or sought any office, either of honor or profit, at the hands of my fellow-citizens, nor do I crave any, still I am not insensible to the very distinguished honors that have been so generously bestowed on me, in all of which positions I have always endeavored to discharge the duties imposed upon me in such a manner as I thought would conduce to the best interests of my State and country. All my public acts have become matters of history. Of them it does not become me to speak. I leave it for a kind and indulgent constituency to decide both of my acts and motives as well.

I have, in all cases, when consulted in regard to my being a candidate for either the office of President or Vice President, stated that I could not consent to the use of my name as a candidate for either position; all I ask is the privilege of laboring with our friends for what I think the best interest our *whole* country demands.

If I have ever done any act or acts that have been promotive of the public good, I feel more than compensated in the satisfaction I enjoy in feeling conscious of having done what I felt to be my duty.

I have the honor to be, with great respect and regard, your obedient servant,

JAMES E. ENGLISH.

Hon. GEORGE M. CURTIS.

Position of the Tennessee Democrats.

The declaration of principles adopted by the Tennessee Democratic State Convention in Nashville, on the 9th inst., is as follows:

"The people of Tennessee, irrespective of former party affiliations, or differences of opinion arising out of the recent war, in Convention assembled for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent them in the City of New-York on the 4th of July next, are profoundly sensible of the troubled condition of public affairs, and regard the approaching election of a Chief Magistrate as the most important ever held since the establishment of the Government. In its result to the nation at large, they conceive is involved the preservation of the Constitution and its guarantees of equal and exact justice, individual liberty, the general welfare and domestic tranquility. To themselves, in great part laboring under disfranchisement and unjust dispossession of the primary and essential rights of citizens of the Republic, they esteem it to be a crisis on which depends their personal freedom and future prosperity as a community. Thus deeply impressed, they have convened in a spirit of oblivion of past misunderstanding, and resolved among themselves to exclude from their deliberations for the common good, all questions decided by the war, and to banish from their breasts all unkind feeling they may have excited; and to take counsel only how best they may reëstablish political intercourse and association with that portion of their fellow-citizens of other States who coincide in opinion with them, and desire to assist in the administration of the Federal Government principles and measures which will restore it to its integrity. In this step they deem it proper to adopt the name and designation borne by the only political organization with which they can associate, and in thus formally uniting themselves with the Democratic party as it now exists, they herewith declare the principles they maintain, and the measures they hold necessary for a wise and safe administration of the public interests.

Then follow six resolutions, which declare—first, that the question of secession was finally decided by the result of the war; second, that slavery has been abolished, but the bestowal of the elective franchise on the black race in ten States, and withholding it from large numbers of the white race, is a gross usurpation of power, tending to excite a war of races; third, that the bonds should be paid in greenbacks; fourth, that the bondholders should be taxed; fifth, that the doctrines and practices of the Radical Republicans will, if not checked, inevitably lead to the destruction of the republican system of government, and the civil liberties of the people, and, sixth, that President JOHNSON has rendered his name illustrious by the fidelity with which he has sought to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution against the assault of a revolutionary faction, and in his recent signal triumph in that behalf has earned the gratitude of the American people, and rendered himself worthy of the highest mark of confidence that may be bestowed upon him. It was declared that: 'In the event his name should be offered to the National Nominating Convention, it is due that the representatives of his own State should cast a united vote in his favor; nevertheless, our delegates are at liberty to coöperate with Northern delegates in the selection as a candidate of any statesman prominently associated and identified with the principles and measures herein affirmed, and who will be most acceptable to the Conservative Democracy of the nation.'"

Letter from Hon. T. A. Plants to His Constituents.

Hon. T. A. PLANTS, in his letter to his constituents declining to be a candidate for reëlection to Congress from the Ohio Fifteenth District, refers in eulogistic terms to the character of the nominees of the Chicago Convention, and expresses his confidence that the election will result in their elevation to the offices for which they have been nominated. In conclusion he says:

In the full faith that this auspicious promise will be realized, I am impelled to say to you thus publicly, as I have said and written to my friends privately, that it is my earnest wish to retire at the close of my present term.

For the generous confidence you have reposed in me, and the unsolicited support by which you have twice honored me with a seat in Congress as your Representative, I will ever be grateful beyond my power to express in words. I have endeavored in return, as I had ability, quietly but firmly to perform the duties of the great trust, and beg only to say that while I may well regret that I have not been able to serve you with more distinction, there is no portion of my record that I would care to obliterate. The Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses will occupy no secondary place in the history of our times. The time to write that history is not yet, but when written, I have no fear of its impartial verdict.

I duly appreciate the kindness of the many too partial friends from all parts of the district, and especially of those from whom my successor will probably be chosen, who have by letter and otherwise so earnestly urged me to consent to a renomination, if such should be the wish of the Convention. In view of this expression of my friends, I would not feel myself at liberty to decline, if satisfied that absolute duty demanded of me the further use of my name. But my tastes and habits of life lure me to the quiet and retirement of home, and as the place can be filled by another without detriment to the country or cause, it does not seem to me that it is shrinking from duty to ask to be excused.

I wish only to say, in conclusion, that whoever may receive the nomination shall have my support, and that whatever of effort I can give will be given most earnestly for the cause. Respectfully,

T. A. PLANTS.

Congressman Pile on the Whisky Tax.

The St. Louis merchants a short time since passed a resolution memorializing Congress to reduce the tax on whisky to twenty-five cents per gallon. This resolution was forwarded by the President of the Exchange to Hon. WM. A. PILE, who wrote in reply as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
FORTIETH CONGRESS UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 1868.

John J. Roe, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 5th inst., inclosing resolutions of Merchants' Exchange on whisky tax, is received. The tax on whisky will unquestionably be reduced; seventy-five cents is the highest figure now thought of. The Committee of Ways and Means favor this rate. I think a majority of the House favor fifty cents.

In addition to the tax per gallon, there will be a license for distillers and rectifyers, and a tax on the fermenting capacity of the still, our object being to diversify the application of the tax, and render evasion of the law difficult. From a careful examination of this matter, I am satisfied that a tax amounting in the aggregate to an equivalent of seventy-five cents per gallon on whisky is as much as whisky will bear, and prevent the illicit distillation of a villainous article from molasses by the use of small stills hid away in cellars and garrets.

I deem it of the first importance to the grain-growing interest of the West that the distillation of this imported article be stopped, and shall therefore endeavor to have the rate of tax on this article so graduated as to accomplish this object. If the license and tax on capacity amount to an equivalent of fifty cents per gallon, then I shall favor the reduction of the per gallon tax to twenty-five cents. If it does not, I shall favor a rate of per gallon tax which will bring the aggregate to seventy-five cents. I think that whisky should be made to pay as high a tax as can be collected, and protect the interest of the honest distiller and secure its production from the grain of the West.

Assuring you that I shall always deem it my highest duty, while in public position, to serve, to the best of my ability, the interests of St. Louis, Mo., and the great valley of the Mississippi, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. A. PILE.

Political Items.

Of DANIEL D. PRATT, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Indiana Eighth District, the Indianapolis *Journal* says: Mr. PRATT is among the foremost lawyers of the State, and a man of marked ability, but has figured comparatively little in political life, wisely preferring the more substantial rewards of professional labor. He was a member of the Indiana House of Representatives in the Legislature of 1854, was Secretary of the National Republican Convention of 1860, and we believe was once a candidate for Congress in Whig times, when it was fashionable for candidates of that party to be beaten.

Judge BENJAMIN F. PORTER, of Alabama, in a recent letter approving the Chicago nominations says:

"The clamors of negro supremacy, which assail this Presidential ticket, receive no countenance from me. No man in his senses, in the South or elsewhere need fear that, in this intelligent country, and in this Christian age, intellectual and moral power will not reach the apex of the temple of liberty and hold it. It is the storm of revolution which brings ignorance and corruption to the surface of society. In times of peace and of submission to the law, they sink to obscurity, and control no nation's destiny. Civil equality is not personal or social degradation."

Of BENJAMIN L. BERRY, the Republican candidate for Congress in the First District of Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia *Press* says: "This gentleman, a war Democrat of unswerving fidelity, who left that party entirely in 1863, and cast his vote for LINCOLN, has frequently represented us with distinction as a working delegate to many important conventions, his latest service being rendered at Chicago last month. A citizen of commanding social weight and influence, and holding the strong affections of the laboring men of his section of the city, his very name in the 'Navy-yard' district is a tower of strength."

Mr. E. P. ROGERS in a letter to the Chicago *Post*, takes exception to some remarks made in that paper respecting Hon. GEORGE C. GORHAM, recently elected Secretary of the Senate, saying that he has resided in California for the past eleven years, that he has long known Mr. GORHAM, and that last Fall he labored hard for his election as Governor, because he knew that he is an honest man, talented, and a true patriot.

Chaplain LOZIER, writing to the Indianapolis *Journal*, says that Mr. COLFAX, on one occasion, gave the Indiana Sanitary Commission $100; at another time sent the same sum, and once on the adjournment of Congress during the war, gave his entire milage, $690, for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers. When the Soldiers' Home Association were needing contributions for the support of the hospital, he lectured all over the country for its benefit.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* utters its word of warning thus: "The Democracy of the United States have already nominated Mr. PENDLETON. He is the choice of four-fifths of their people. They believe that their delegates at New-York will ratify their choice, and if not, they will exact a stern and fearful responsibility."

A Concord correspondence of the Boston *Traveller* predicts that should Gen. HANCOCK be nominated by the Democrats the Republicans will carry New-Hampshire for GRANT by 4,000 majority, while, if Mr. CHASE shall be their candidate the majority for GRANT will be 6,000.

The Washington correspondent of the Louisville *Courier* telegraphs, that there are good reasons to hope for an amnesty proclamation before the 4th of July. The same correspondent says that the Chase movement is purely sensational, and the bubble will soon be pricked.

The Carlinville (Ill.) *Democrat* predicts that Hon. JEHU BAKER, defeated for Republican renomination to Congress in the Twelfth Illinois District, "will seek, receive, and accept the Democratic nomination for the same position."

Hon. D. W. VOORHEES made a long speech at New-Albany, Ind., on Thursday, confining himself to a discussion of negro suffrage and the Chicago platform. He made no allusion to the Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

Hon. W. H. WADSWORTH, a prominent member of the third party in Kentucky, is among those who refuse to be transferred to the rebel Democracy, and has taken the stump for GRANT and COLFAX.

Hon. JOHN HALL consents to the use of his name as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of West Virginia.

VALLANDIGHAM says that he is not only not "sensitive" about his record during the war, but proud of it.

Seizure of Smuggled Goods.

From the Detroit Post, June 13.

A few nights since Deputy United States Marshal BURDENO, of Ecorse, arrested a colored man whom he saw crossing the river in a small boat at that place, on suspicion that he was engaged in some smuggling operation. The colored man was searched, and on his person was found a quantity of nutmegs. The premises occupied by him and another colored family in that vicinity were searched, and in them were found secreted 1,760 pounds of nutmegs and 400 pounds of the oil of cloves. The aggregate value of the seizure is $8,000 or $10,000. The several parties immediately implicated in the smuggling were arrested three days since, and are now in jail. The persons who were arrested were merely employed to transport the goods across the river. It has been ascertained that the nutmegs, &c., were owned by parties in Cincinnati and Pittsburg, and were intended for the Southern trade. They were purchased in Montreal, and shipped to the point abovementioned to be smuggled across the river. Officers have been sent to Cincinnati, Cleveland and Pittsburg, and it is believed the guilty parties will be secured.

The North American Sængerfest—The Preparations in Chicago.

From the Chicago Post, June 12.

The great singing festival of the North American Sængerbund commences in this city on Wednesday, June 17, and our German fellow-citizens are making preparations for it on the most extensive scale, expecting to welcome to the hospitality of the city many thousand singers and listeners from all parts of the country, with a number who have come over from Fatherland expressly to join in this season of song and social enjoyment. It is thought that 1,500 singers will take part in the principal choruses, aided by a great band of 100 of the finest musicians in the land, and the entertainment promises to be the greatest musical treat ever offered in this country, and one in which Americans will be hardly less interested than Germans.

On the morning of the welcoming a poem composed by the eminent German poet EMIL RITTERHAUS, will be read, and a song of greeting will be sung by the American Sangerbund in honor of the delegates from across the water. The singing societies of this city are holding frequent rehearsals, and everything promises a great and successful gathering of musicians and the lovers of music next week.

The preparations for the decoration of streets and buildings for the great occasion are already noticeable in various places. An immense arch has been erected across North Clark-street, at Kinzie, and another across Wabash-avenue. Turner Hall is elaborately decorated with evergreens all over its front and entrance, and the same is true of the Stadt Theatre on North Wells-street, where a huge festoon of evergreens is suspended across the street, with a lyre of evergreens hanging from the centre. The interior of the Wabash-avenue rink is also decorated in fine style.

Mr. J. S. Mill on Woman Suffrage.

The following letter from Mr. MILL was read at the recent meeting, in Washington, of the Universal Franchise Association, to the Secretary of which it was addressed:

AVIGNON, Jan. 16, 1868.

DEAR MADAM: I have watched the progress of opinion in favor of the enfranchisement of women in America with deep interest, believing that your country is destined to lead the way in this great question, as it has already done in so many others. I learn with great pleasure the formation of your association at Washington, and feel much honored that you have included my name in your Consulting Committee. I inclose a credit of £2 on New-York, not having been able to obtain one in Washington, being one from myself and the same amount from my step-daughter, Miss HELEN TAYLOR, as subscriptions to your association, and should I have any likely opportunity I will not fail to mention your association among our friends in England, but the cause has in this country, as yet, so few supporters that those among us who are able to give pecuniary help find all their available means absorbed by the expenses necessary for diffusing the principles in our own country. You will hear with interest that a society has been formed in England for the same purpose.

I am, dear Madam, yours, very sincerely,

J. S. MILL.

Important to Shipmasters and Pilots.

Masters of vessels, pilots and others are notified, by the authorities at Quarantine, that on and after June 15, all vessels from the following ports will be boarded and examined from the hospital-ship in the Lower Bay, viz.: From all ports in the West Indies south of 24° north latitude, the Mexican ports, the Spanish Main, Northern Brazil, and the West Coast of Africa; also all vessels from ports where cholera or yellow fever prevailed at the time of departure, or upon which cases of cholera or yellow fever have occurred during the passage.

All communication with vessels under or subject to quarantine is strictly interdicted, and no person is permitted to board or have any intercourse, communication or dealing with her crew or passengers, for any purpose whatever, without a written permit from the Department; and no boat or craft will be permitted to invade the quarantine anchorage, either in the Upper or Lower Bay, or to go alongside, or hold any communication with vessels subject to or under quarantine, until they have passed the upper limits of the quarantine discharging ground at Bedloe's Island.

Restitution.

NEW-YORK, June 11, 1868.

DEAR SIR: Inclosed is $8 due the Government for duties on goods passed as and with clothing. Please acknowledge in the NEW-YORK TIMES and oblige a friend of FAIR DEALING.

To Mr. SMYTHE, Collector.

Why is PHALON's "Paphian Lotion" unlike the President? Because its Excellency has never been impeached. Sold by all druggists.

PHALON'S "PAPHIAN SOAP."

For the TOILET, NURSERY and BATH; will not CHAP the SKIN. PHALON & SON, No. 517 Broadway.—*Advt.*

Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 27 (late 26) East 20th-st.,
Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.

The proprietor of this celebrated article refers to the entire medical faculty of the United States for the medicinal qualities of his Gin. Persons using the article will have to use caution in purchasing, as the whole country is flooded with imitations. For sale by druggists and grocers. UDOLPHO WOLFE,

—*Advertisement.* Sole Importer and Proprietor.

Gorham Manufacturing Company,

SILVERSMITHS,

Providence, R. I.

We beg to announce to the public that our Sterling Silver and fine Electro-Plated Wares may now be had of all the principal dealers throughout the country, and that all our goods are guaranteed to be in quality as represented by us.

Trade Mark for Silver. Trade Mark for Electro-Plate.

N. B.—Purchasers will be particular to notice that all our articles are stamped with the above trade marks.

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.

Starr & Marcus,

No. 22 John-st., up stairs,

continue to make a specialty of the

GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S SOLID SILVERWARE,

embracing all their NEWEST and CHOICEST PRODUCTIONS in DINNER, TEA and DESSERT SERVICES, with a varied selection of ornamental and useful pieces; also, a very extensive stock of Forks, Spoons and Knives of NOVEL DESIGN and UNSURPASSED FINISH, which to purchasers present the following inducements:

1. The quality guaranteed by (U. S. MINT ASSAY every piece bearing their trade-mark, thus:

2. Embracing the most decided talent in all their various departments for DESIGNING, MODELING DIE-SINKING, CHASING, ENGRAVING and FINISHING, they produce wares which at once appeal to the most cultivated TASTE for UTILITY, BEAUTY and FINISH.

3. Facilities for manufacturing in LARGE QUANTITIES ONLY THE FINEST GOODS, enabling them to reduce the labor prices to the LOWEST MINIMUM STANDARD.

The Gorham Electro-Plated Ware, *indisputably superior to the finest Sheffield Plate*, for sale at retail by

STARR & MARCUS, No. 22 John-st., up stairs.

The Celebrated Gorham Plate, at *prices established by the manufacturers.*

ADAMS, PRICE, & CO., No. 20 John-st.

"Only Dyspepsia Doctor," said a patient to Abernethy. "What would you have," said the great surgeon—"the plague!" Indigestion is the source of countless mortal diseases. Check it early with TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT APERIENT and escape at once its present agonies and its probable consequences, if neglected. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

American House, Boston.—The largest first-class hotel in New-England. Vertical railway; apartments with bathing and water conveniences connecting; Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office and Cafe.

LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

Chickering's, Waters', and other first-class new pianos for rent and rent applied if purchased, for sale on monthly installments, or at low prices for cash at WATERS & CO.'S, No. 481 Broadway.

Brilliant and Powerful Race-course, Opera, Marine and Field Glasses, of new construction SEMMONS, Optician, No. 669½ Broadway.

Previous to Going to the Country

It is advisable for those afflicted with Dandruff, Itching Sore Heads, falling and prematurely Gray Hair, or who desire to prevent such an affliction during the hot season, to immediately consult Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. No charge for consultation. Send for interrogatory circular.

A Chemical Fact for the Ladies.

The natural fluid which nourishes and sustains the hair is almost chemically identical with BURNETT'S COCOAINE, a combination of purified and deodorized cocoa-nut oil, with a vegetable stimulant. New-York office, No. 593 Broadway.

Colgate & Co.'s

LAUNDRY SOAP is cut in pieces of ECONOMICAL and convenient size for use. For sale by leading grocers and at the salesrooms of the manufacturers, No. 55 John-st.

Boys' Clothing.

Largest stock in the City.

BROKAW BROTHERS,
Opposite Cooper Institute.

Gent's Fashionable Clothing.

Largest stock in the City.

BROKAW BROTHERS,
Opposite Cooper Institute.

Capillary Adornments.

The best is the cheapest. Use BARRETT'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. First premium awarded. Sold by all druggists. Depot, C. N. CRITTENTON, No. 7 6th-av.

Eye-Glasses and Spectacles,

To strengthen and improve the sight.

SEMMONS, Optician, No. 669½ Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

For Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan on the Face, use PERRY'S "Moth and Freckle Lotion." Sold everywhere.

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers of every variety ready made and made to order, at moderate prices, at C. C. RICHMOND'S, No. 575 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

MARRIED.

VAN DER WEYDE—SCHULTZ.—At Christ Church, on Wednesday, June 10, by Rev. F. B. Van Kleeck, Mr. J. J. VAN DER WEYDE, of New-York, to Miss ISABELLA M., daughter of the late Alexander H. Schultz, Esq., of Fishkill, on the Hudson.

MCCULLAGH—MCMULLEN.—At the Church of the Incarnation, on Thursday, June 11, by Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, D. D., SEYMOUR MCCULLAGH to REBECCA, daughter of Thomas McMullen. No cards.

DIED.

BENEDICT.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 13, of inflammation of the brain, JOSEPH G., youngest son of Joseph and Mary E. Benedict, aged 8 years and 6 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 32 St. Felix-st., near Hanson-place, Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, 15th inst., at 4 o'clock. Interment at Katonah, N. Y.

COLLES.—In New-York, on Sunday, June 14, at No. 35 University-place, HARRIET, wife of James Colles.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral services at St. Mark's Church on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 10½ A. M.

COOPER.—On Sunday, June 14, Deacon WILLIAM COOPER, in the 79th year of his age.

Time and place of funeral hereafter.

COOK.—On Friday, June 12, GEORGE W. COOK, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his father-in-law, the late John H. Bowie, are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 148 Elliott-place, Brooklyn, on Monday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

FORSYTH.—Suddenly, on Sunday, June 14, JOSEPH FORSYTH, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Lafayette Lodge No. 64, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 369 West 32d-st., on Wednesday, June 17, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

JACOB.—On Sunday, May 31, at Mapledown, in the Parish of Douglas, in the County of York, and Province of New-Brunswick, Rev. EDWIN JACOB, D. D., late Principal of the late King's College, at Fredericton.

RISING.—In Oakland, Cal., on Thursday, June 11, SUSAN L., wife of David B. Rising, aged 60 years.

SENIOR.—At Lake Mahopac, Putnam County, N. Y., on Thursday, June 11, EDWARD H. SENIOR, aged 52 years and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Darcy Lodge No. 187, F. and A. M.; also Charter Oak Lodge No. 249, F. and A. M.; also Gramercy Lodge No. 537, and the fraternity in general, also the New-York Light Guard, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from Rev. S. D. Burchard's Church, 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., New-York City, on Monday afternoon at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

VARIAN.—At Peekskill, on Sunday morning, June 14, MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Isaac L. Varian, in the 49th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence. Carriages will be in attendance at Peekskill Depot to meet the 10 o'clock train from New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FURNITURE

OF THE LATEST STYLES, CONSISTING OF PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER SUITES, AT F. KRUTINA'S MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,

Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,

Between Bowery and 2d-av.

Retailing at manufacturers' prices.

All goods warranted.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

of all descriptions for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

E. A. LAWRENCE, AUCTIONEER.

SPLENDID 5TH-AV. RESIDENCE AT AUCTION.

LAWRENCE & STRATTON will sell at auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, (Trinity Buildings,) No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of June, at 12 o'clock, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Referee.

The house and lot on the northwesterly corner of 5th-av. and 31st-st., with a front of 29 feet 4 inches on the avenue (and same in the rear) by 100 feet deep, known as the residence of the late Franklin F. Randolph.

Also, the lot in the rear of above premises, having a front on 31st-st. of 25 feet and in depth 91 feet 1 inch on the west line; 74 feet 5 inches on the east line, and 30 feet in width on the rear.

Maps at the office of Auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st.

FINE GOLD HUNTING CASE WATCHES, American and English Levers, $100 each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

"N. Y. MILLS" SHIRTS, $2 65; GAUZE UNdershirts, 60c.; lace ties, 50c.; linen collars, $1 doz. Everything else likewise, at VAIL'S, 141 Fulton-st.

BALLOU'S FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS, ready made and made to order, wholesale and retail. Removed from No. 403 to No. 691 Broadway.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GALAXY

FOR JULY,
NOW READY.

Commencing a new volume, (the 6th.)

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

It is the most

ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED, BRILLIANT, ENTERTAINING AND ATTRACTIVE MAGAZINE

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The subscription price of THE GALAXY is $4 a year; invariably in advance. Two copies will be sent for $7; three copies for $10; ten for $30, and one to the getter-up of the club.

SHELDON & COMPANY,
Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, New-York.

DANA'S SYSTEM OF MINERALOGY.

JOHN WILEY & SON, No. 2 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, New-York,

WILL PUBLISH, JUNE 15,

A SYSTEM OF MINERALOGY.—DESCRIPTIVE MINERALOGY. By Prof. I. D. DANA, LL. D. 1 vol. 8vo, of nearly 900 pages; illustrated by several hundred wood cuts; cloth. $10.

IN PREPARATION:

A TEXT-BOOK OF MINERALOGY. Comprising Introductory Mineralogy, Crystallography, and Descriptions of the more common and useful Minerals. By Prof. I. D. DANA, LL. D. 1 vol.

NEW RELIGIOUS WORK.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., BOSTON,

Publish this day,

THE MODERN REPRESENTATIONS OF THE LIFE OF JESUS,

Four Discourses delivered before the Evangelical Union, at Hanover, Germany, by Dr. Gerhard Uhlhorn. Translated from the third German edition, by Chas. E. Grinnell. 16mo. cloth. $1.

FINANCIAL.

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.

$800,000 on the Western Division, bearing interest at 7 per cent. Coupons Payable Semi-Annually, in February and August.

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1896.

The Company having disposed of all of the $1,800,000 bonds issued on the Western Division, between Peoria, Warsaw and Keokuk, except the amount now offered for sale, which has been reserved to pay for iron ordered to complete the line, now offer the same at 85, flat, that is to say, with the August coupon attached.

Capitalists desiring a safe, cheap and reliable investment, the mortgage being only $15,000 per mile, can be supplied with the Bonds, in amounts of not less than $5,000, by applying at the office of the Company, No. 26 Exchange-place.

CHARLES L. FROST, President.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1861, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of **U. S. BONDS** at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, June 13, 1868, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, July coupon off, and pay $39 6? DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, July coupon off, and pay $33 40 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY OFFER FOR SALE AT THEIR OFFICE, NO. 303 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, AT NINETY-FIVE PER CENT., One Million Dollars of their Mortgage Bonds, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, FREE FROM STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES, payable on the first days of June and December.

Said Bonds are either Coupon or Registered, and are secured by Mortgage on the Railroad and branches, the rolling stock and the franchises of the Company.

The outstanding Bonds of the Company, due in 1873, will be received in exchange for these Bonds, thus saving to the holders of the old issue the amount to be paid for taxes. L. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

Issue letters of credit, for travelers' use, on the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

ALSO, MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER OF MONEY ON CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

WILLIAMS & GUION,

NO. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue circular Letters of Credit through ALEXR. S. PETRIE & CO., LONDON, AVAILABLE FOR TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, &c.

Sterling Exchange at sight and sixty days.

Orders for Stocks, Bonds and Merchandise executed in London, by Cable or mail.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TO CAPITALISTS.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE AT PAR, A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE BONDS OF THE PORTLAND WATER COMPANY, OF PORTLAND, MAINE.

These bonds bear six per cent. interest, payable in gold, and the principal is redeemable in gold in twenty years. The coupons are payable semi-annually, in Boston, on the 1st of April and the 1st of October. The Company is chartered by the State of Maine, with a capital of $1,000,000, and is authorized to issue its bonds to the extent of $800,000, secured by a mortgage on its entire property and franchise to Ex-Gov. Israel Washburne, Jr., and Mayor Jacob McLellan, trustees. The proceeds of these bonds will be applied in part payment of the cost of the works. The contract for material and the completion of the entire works is with the American Water and Gas Pipe Company, of New-Jersey, under guarantees and bonds commensurate with the value and importance of the works.

The supply of water is from Lake Sebago and its tributaries, which, together, cover an area of 150 square miles. The works are based upon a supply for three times the present population of Portland. The water is obtained by gravitation and without machinery, the Lake being 247 feet above tidewater, and distant from the city about sixteen miles.

Attention is called to the following indorsements.

[OFFICIAL.]

From the Mayor of Portland.

The rapid progress of the Portland Water Works and the necessity of their completion as a guard to the safety of the property and the health of the City demand of me a public expression of confidence in the managers and their securities.

The bonds are based upon a liberal franchise, and expenditures largely in excess of bonds issued; and, with a knowledge of these facts, and the energy and ability with which the works are prosecuted, I cordially commend the bonds of the Company to the citizens of Portland and the public at large as a safe and highly-advantageous investment.

The income cannot fail to insure the payment of the interest and the redemption of the bonds.

PORTLAND, June 2, 1868.

{ Official seal of the City of Portland. } JACOB McLELLAN, Mayor.

From Ex-Mayor Stevens, of Portland.

Having had the opportunity of becoming acquainted to some extent with the plan of the Portland Water Company, and knowing something of its ability to prosecute successfully the work it has undertaken, I would recommend its bonds to the favorable notice of the public, believing that the judicious management of the Company will make them a safe and profitable investment. AUG. E. STEVENS, Ex-Mayor.

From Ex-Gov. Israel Washburne, Jr.

PORTLAND, June 2, 1868.

Having been made one of the Trustees in the deed of trust of the Portland Water Company, I have naturally looked somewhat into the condition of the Company, and made inquiry in reference to its movements and prospects.

I am fully persuaded that the enterprise is, financially speaking, a wise and safe one, and that it will, with proper management, be highly remunerative. I cannot and do not doubt that the demand for water will be such as to make the enterprise successful, and establish its securities as among our best investments.

I. WASHBURNE, JR.

For further information in regard to the bonds apply to Messrs. L. VON HOFFMAN & CO., No. 6 Hanover-st., or to G. T. BONNER & CO., No. 20 Broad-st.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CINCINNATI, CINCINNATI, April 25, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, by vote of the shareholders, on the 8th day of April, 1868, and taking effect this day, is closing up its affairs.

The holders of notes, and other creditors of said bank, are requested to present such notes or other claims to the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, organized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio.

CHAS. B. FOOTE, President.

HUGH COLVILLE, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CINCINNATI, CINCINNATI, April 25, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, organized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio, has this day purchased all the assets and business of the Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, now closing its affairs, and under the same management will continue business as heretofore.

Notes and claims against the Commercial National Bank will be paid by this Bank on demand.

CHAS. B. FOOTE, President.

HUGH COLVILLE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO R. R. CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 26, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 17, 1868, the polls opening at 11 o'clock A. M., and closing at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on Saturday, June 6, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of Thursday, June 18, 1868.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL

R. H. FISK & CO.,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 6 WALL-ST.,

Buy and sell at market rates all issues of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, and execute all orders for purchase and sale of the same. STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD dealt in on commission only.

LETTERS OF CREDIT

For Travelers Abroad.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue letters of Credit to travelers on JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., Paris, available in all the principal towns and cities in Europe.

Four per cent. Interest allowed on Deposits.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 32 Wall-st., N. Y.

Persons opening *Currency* or *Gold* accounts with us will be allowed interest on all daily balances, with privilege to check without notice, the same as if drawn upon the City Banks.

Deposits received, certificates issued therefor, payable on demand, and bearing interest at the current market rate.

We are prepared at all times to make advances to our dealers, on approved collaterals, at the ruling rate.

Collections made expeditiously on all points of America.

Special attention given to the purchase and sale of all descriptions of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and GOLD. State, City, and other first-class loans negotiated.

Railroad and miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission for Cash only.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of **STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.**

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO **FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.**

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, June 13, 1868—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81...	111¾	111⅞	5-20 C.'65, Jan&July	113⅛	113¼
Coupon, 1881	116⅝	116⅞	5-20 Coupon, '67	113⅛	113⅜
5-20 Regist'd '62	108¾	109	10-40 Coupon	106⅛	106¼
5-20 Coupon, '62	112⅝	112¾	Gold	139⅞	140
5-20 Coupon, '64	110⅛	110¾	June 7.30	108⅞	109⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65	110⅛	110⅝	July 7.30	108⅞	109⅛

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

HAMILTON FIRE INS. CO.,

NO. 11 WALL-ST.,

Capital, $150,000. Surplus, $92,305 61.

☞ The Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1.

The transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst.

JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 10, 1868.

FOR SALE.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN

Railroad Bonds, first mortgage, 7 per cent., interest payable February and August in New-York.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, No. 43 Wall-st.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 4, 1868.

THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF the State of Kansas, due July 1, 1868, will be paid on presentation of the coupons therefor at the office of the National Trust Company, No. 336 Broadway.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, PAYABLE JULY 1, 1892.

INTEREST—Seven per cent., free of Government tax, payable Jan. 1 and July 1 at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The undersigned is authorized to sell $100,000 of the above-described bonds. The road, which is 80 miles in length, is completed, and earning largely in excess of the interest on its First Mortgage debt.

R. G. ROLSTON, President, No. 26 Exchange-place.

MARIPOSA CERTIFICATES.—HOLDERS of the bonds and preferred stock of the Mariposa Company are notified that Mariposa certificates issued by the Trustees of the Mariposa Estate, are now ready for delivery at the office No. 34 Wall-st. The certificates are issued upon the following terms:

To the mortgage bondholders for the amount of their bonds and accrued interest to July 1, 1868.

To the holder of preferred stock for the amount of his stock at par.

Besides the deposit of the original security a payment of the money is required.

The bondholder who exchanges on or before the 15th of June, pays 15 per cent. on the face of his certificates.

The bondholder who exchanges before the 1st of July pays 20 per cent.

The Preferred stockholder who exchanges before the 1st of July pays fifty per cent. on the face of the certificate. MARK BRUMAGIM, Trustee.

MARIPOSA COMPANY.—THE COMMITTEE appointed at a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Mariposa Company, held at the government room of the New-York Stock Exchange on the 9th of June inst., to select trustees to act under the deed of trust conveying the Mariposa estate for the benefit of the holders of the MARIPOSA CERTIFICATES therein provided for, have agreed upon John A. Stewart, Esq., of the U. S. Trust Co., and Henry Meigs, Jr., to act with Mark Brumagim, Esq., as such trustees, who have agreed to accept the trust.

WM. WALTER PHELPS, Chairman.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the seven per cent. bonds, falling due first August next, are hereby notified that the Treasurer is authorized to exchange the capital stock of the Company at par for such bonds as may be surrendered to him prior to the first day of July next. Accrued interest on the bonds will be allowed to the holder. This Road is under a perpetual lease, and has always paid semi-annual dividends of four per cent. in August and February, besides accumulating a surplus. C. W. DURANT, Treasurer, No. 13 William-st., New-York.

FOR INVESTMENT.—TRUST FUNDS, &C.—8 per cent. City of Keokuk New Coupon Bonds, interest and principal at the Central National Bank, New-York, January and July, 20 years to run from Jan. 1, 1866; four coupons paid, and total issue is but $300,000. These are regarded as among the best secured corporation bonds in America. A small amount only for sale at 95 per cent. and interest. Apply to WM. H. SANFORD, Cashier Central National Bank, New-York.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, June 8, 1868.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE coupons, due July 1, will now be received for examination. H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF JOHN P. MOORE'S SONS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOHN E. NAPIER retiring from the business on account of ill health. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

GEORGE G. MOORE,
JOHN E. NAPIER.

The undersigned will continue the business of the late firm of JOHN P. MOORE'S SONS, under the same firm name, at the old stand No. 204 Broadway.

GEORGE G. MOORE.

NEW-YORK, June 12, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of WILLIAMS & BLAKELY, is dissolved. NEW-YORK, June 13, 1868. [illegible]

SAVINGS BANKS.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1868.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF 7 PER CENT. per annum on sums of $500 and under. 6 per cent. on sums over that amount which have remained on deposit for three and six months previous to the 1st day of July, 1868, will be paid on demand after the 19th of July.

Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of July.

Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 283 Bowery.

Six per cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000.

Deposits made on or before July 1 will draw interest from that date. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7. German spoken. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER H. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 3d-av., and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1,146 BROADWAY,

Between 26th and 27th sts.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,

Free from Government tax.

ALL MONEY DEPOSITED NOW

Draws interest from July 1.

CHARLES PECK, President.

CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3. SIX PER CENT interest on $5 to $5,000. Assets, $4,711,998 98.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the following dividends, payable at this office on and after the 29th day of June, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 11th day of June next.

Ten per cent. on the preferred stock, payable in preferred stock at par.

Ten per cent. on the common stock, payable in common stock at par.

The transfer books, now closed, will be opened on MONDAY, the 8th, and closed on WEDNESDAY, the 17th, and reopened on MONDAY, the 29th of June next. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE MORRIS FIRE AND INLAND INSURANCE COMPANY.—A second dividend of all the moneys in the hands of the Receiver of this Company, which will be a final dividend, will be made at the office of the Receiver, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York, on the 15th day of June, 1868. The Receiver will not be answerable to any creditor of the Corporation, or to any person having claims against it, by virtue of any open or subsisting engagement, unless the demands of such creditor are exhibited, and the engagements upon which such claims are founded are presented to the Receiver in detail and in writing, before or at the time aforesaid.

CYRUS CURTISS, Receiver of the Morris Fire and Inland Insurance Co.

NEW-YORK, June 13, 1868.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the preferred and common stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of July next, at this office.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 P. M., June 20, 1868, and opened at 10 A. M. on the 6th day of July, 1868.

C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 12, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this bank have declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on the 1st day of July next.

The transfer books will close on 20th inst., and reopen on the 1st prox. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 17, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of HENRY R. DE WITT and CATHARINE FREDERICK, administrators of the estate of Henry Frederick, deceased:

$3,000 United States 7-30s, due July 15, 1868.
$11,300 United States 5-20s of November, 1865.
$5,000 United States 5-20s of July, 1865.
$2,000 United States 5-20s of May, 1862.
$7,000 United States 5-20s of July, 1867.
$1,000 United States 5-20s of June, 1864.
$1,500 United States 10-40s of March, 1864.
$10,000 Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company 7 per cent. mortgage bonds, due 1885.
$6,000 New-Jersey Central Railroad Company 7 per cent. mortgage bonds, due 1870.
$5,500 New-Jersey Central Railroad Company 7 per cent. 2d mortgage bonds, due 1875.
$5,000 Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company 7 per cent. bonds, due 1870.
$11,000 Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company 7 per cent. mortgage bonds, due 1896.
$7,000 Patterson City 7 per cent. bonds, due 1890.
$4,000 Galena and Chicago Union 1st mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due 1882.
$14,000 Long Dock Company 7 per cent. mortgage bonds, due 1893.
$5,000 City of Hudson, N. J., 7 per cent bonds, due 1884.
$7,000 Morris and Essex Railroad Company first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due 1914.
11 shares North River Insurance Company, $25 each.
67 shares Greenwich Fire Insurance Company, $25 each.
20 shares Broadway Insurance Company, $25 each.
20 shares Corn Exchange Insurance Company, $50 each.
10 shares New-York Equitable Insurance Company, $35 each.
30 shares Republic Fire Insurance Company, $100 each.
$65 Republic Fire Insurance Company Scrip.
10 shares Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, $25 each.
20 shares Hudson County Bank, New-Jersey, $100 each.
10 shares National Mechanics Banking Association, $50 each.
40 shares Mechanics National Bank, $25 each.
40 shares Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, $25 each.
100 shares Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, $100 each.
26 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, $100 each.
50 shares New-Jersey Railroad Transportation Company, $100 each.
29 shares Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, $100 each.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.; Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, PAINTINGS, ARTICLES OF VERTU, &c., &c., from the South.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell on WEDNESDAY, June 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom in the Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th st.,

An elegant assortment of household furniture from the South; the furniture made to order by Newhouse, and other best City makers, comprising

PARLOR, LIBRARY, DINING, BEDROOM, and KITCHEN FURNITURE, &c., &c., in great variety.

By order. G. SHIFF, Administrator.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, Office and salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.; Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

CLOSING SALE OF CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, ALABASTER ORNAMENTS, PEDESTALS, MOSAIC TABLES, &c., &c., THE IMPORTATION OF F. ZANNONI & CO., OF FLORENCE, ITALY.

On MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, June 15, 16 and 17, at 10½ o'clock each day, at salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office, will be sold a new invoice of the above goods, comprising about thirty figures and busts of Carrara marble, alabaster groups and statuettes, vases, card-receivers, groups of animals, tazzas and a large variety of other ornaments. Sale positive, to close out accounts.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF 140 CHOICE building lots, in the town of Greenville, Hudson County, N. J., being part of the estate of Matthew Armstrong, deceased.

LEWIS E. WOOD will sell on THURSDAY, June 18, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the ground, 140 valuable building lots, located as above, in the town of Greenville, on Maple or Danforth avs., Linden and Ocean avs., the Bergen Point and Jersey City Plank Road and the old Bergen Road. This property commands a fine view of New-York Bay and the Narrows, the Cities of New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, and of Long Island and Staten Island. It is finely located in the centre of good improvements, and in close proximity to the Station of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. On this road there are twenty trains a day each way between Greenville and New-York, and the fare, including ferriage, 10 cents (by excursion tickets) each way. The distance from New-York or Jersey City is about three miles and Wall-st. or the City Hall can be reached in thirty minutes, the time by Central Railroad being 20 minutes from Greenville to Liberty-st., New-York. This property, which is the finest in Hudson County, will be sold in plots of from six to twelve lots, and offers the best inducements for investment or building of any property in the vicinity of New-York or Jersey City. It will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. Terms on the day of sale.

For maps and full particulars inquire of M. ARMSTRONG, Post Office building, Greenville, and No. 19 Ferry-st., N. Y., or of the Auctioneer.

LEWIS E. WOOD, No. 69 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

JOHN ARMSTRONG and MATTHEW ARMSTRONG, Executors.

GREAT CHANCE FOR CHEAP HOMES, within fifteen minutes of the New-York City Hall.—On WEDNESDAY, June 17, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, 177 most desirable lots of ground, situated in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of Brooklyn, on Broadway, Harrison-av., Penn, Rutledge, Hayward, Lynch, Middleton and Gwinnette sts. The property is located in the very heart of the built-up section of the city, within ten minutes' walk of the Williamsburg ferries, and on three different routes of city railroads. No such chance for investment, either for residences or business purposes, has been offered for years, as the property can scarcely fail to quadruple in value in five years. Sale to take place at the Satellite Base Ball Ground, corner of Broadway and Rutledge-st., which is on the property. No postponement on account of the weather.

Title indisputable, and 60 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps and catalogues can be found at Goodwin & Cort's, No. 245 Water-st., and Bigelow & Co.'s, corner Bowery and Bond-st.; and at James E. Nolan's, corner Broadway and Fulton-st., and on the ground on the day of sale. ECKERT & WALTER, Auctioneers.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO. THIS DAY, (Monday,) June 15, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. — East River,

FRESH SICILY ORANGES AND LEMONS,
1,202 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges,
2,185 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo brig *Ebe*, from Palermo.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Salesroom 101 Liberty-st.,

WILL SELL BY AUCTION, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, counting house, office and bankers' desks and tables in great variety; also 3 ladies' desks.

TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock,

Over 2,000 rare greenhouse and bedding-out plants in [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer, No. 69 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, New-Jersey.

500 BUILDING LOTS AT DUNELLEN,

(Formerly Newmarket,)

ON THE LINE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, ONE HOUR AND TWENTY MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK.

Will be Sold at Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, June 17, 1868, COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M., ON THE GROUND, For account of the Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company.

These lots are located at the new town of Dunellen, 2½ miles west of Plainfield, and are remarkable for beauty and healthfulness of location. The soil is a sandy loam, very dry, and yet productive.

Washington Rock, celebrated in revolutionary history, and a Summer watering place, is only two miles distant.

To persons of moderate means, seeking a home in the country, this place offers rare attractions.

An extra train will leave New-York for Dunellen on the day of sale, at 12 o'clock noon, returning after the sale.

Tickets for the excursion, costing 80 cents, can be obtained at the office of the Railroad Company, foot of Liberty-st.

For full particulars apply at the office of the Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York. A. D. HOPE, General Agent.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MADE TO ORDER BY HERTER.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, June 16, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 35 West 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the elegant furniture in the above house, nearly new, consisting of: PARLORS—RICH AXMINSTER CARPETS, SUPERB CARVED ROSEWOOD ORMOLU-MOUNTED PARLOR SUITES, COVERED IN DRAB SATIN; superb carved rosewood marquetry, inlaid ormolu-mounted bronze medallion etagere; do. centre-tables to match; elegant carved black-walnut and ormolu-framed French-plate mantel and pier mirrors; do. cornices to match; rosewood piano, made by Bacon & Raven; rich carved rosewood and gilt arm chair, covered in crimson and bead embroidered velvet; rich bronze and ormolu six-light chandelier, rosewood card stand, elegant real bronze figures, jewel caskets, vases, ornaments, glass and ormolu vases, superb Angola door mats.

DINING-ROOM—Rich Wilton carpets, black walnut extension table, superb carved French walnut and gilt ebony-mounted mirror-back buffet; do. French plate mantel mirror and clock combined; do. dining-room suite, covered in crimson and gold striped silk reps; elegant bronze statuettes, do. vases, do. six-light sliding chandelier, rich silver-plated ware, do. crystal cut and engraved glassware, china decorated dinner and tea sets, large double silver safe, &c. Black walnut hall stand.

BEDROOMS—Rich Wilton and velvet carpets, Superb carved French walnut bedsteads, do. statuary marble-top bureaus, rosewood suites in crimson-figured silk brocatel; do. in crimson-striped reps, carved rosewood armoire-a-glace; extra fine spring and hair mattresses; French feather bolsters and pillows, brown and gold striped rep window curtains, rosewood marble-top etageres, do. centre-table, carved black walnut marble-top bedroom suites, enameled cottage suites, ormolu and marble French mantel clocks; fine oil-paintings and engravings, &c. Also, a fine assortment kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction on MONDAY, June 15, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the "Athenæum Club House," Madison-av., corner East 25th-st., the entire stock of elegant furniture, fine paintings by celebrated American Artists, choice stock of wines and liquors, billiard tables, &c., &c., belonging to the Athenæum Club, as they are about vacating the premises. Brussels carpets, parlor and dining room furniture, rosewood suites in green leather, pier mirrors, porcelain, French decorated dinner service, glass and plated ware, cutlery, linen, 14 dozen solid silver forks and spoons, one rosewood billiard table, Phelan's Patent, four-pocket, full size, with balls, cues, &c., complete, 1 do., do., do., French carom table complete.

PAINTINGS, consisting of exceedingly choice works by celebrated American artists, a fine marble medallion bust by Parks, bust by Launt Thompson, &c., &c. Also the choice stock of wines and liquors purchased expressly for private use, consisting of Clarets, Hocks, Champaigns, French Cordials, &c., &c.

Also, the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence, comprising a large size and very superior cooking range, made by Moneuse, with copper utensils, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

VERY RARE AND VALUABLE WINES AND LIQUORS, BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE LATE JOHN CRYDER, DECEASED, MANY OF THEM SELECTED BY HIM DURING HIS RESIDENCE IN EUROPE, MANY YEARS SINCE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL BY AUCTION ON THURSDAY, JUNE 18, AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK, AT THEIR STORE, NO. 93 LIBERTY-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY, ALL THE ABOVE FINE WINES AND LIQUORS.

FULL PARTICULARS HEREAFTER.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, June 17, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 25 West 30th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., all the furniture contained in said dwelling, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood parlor suite, covered in crimson silk brocatel, arm-chairs, rich crimson silk window curtains, lace window curtains, rosewood carved centre and carved tables, rosewood etagere. DINING ROOM—French walnut, covered in blue silk reps, made by Bembe & Kimbal, consisting of chairs, lounge, &c.; elegant French walnut buffet, richly carved, a very valuable dinner service, double set, and in perfect order, china and glass, &c. BEDROOMS—A superb set bedroom furniture, made of satinwood, inlaid with rosewood, consisting of bedstead, dressing bureau, two amoire a glaces, chairs, arm-chairs, quite new, cost $1,200; also cornices to match, lambrekins, lace curtains, &c.; very fine mattresses and pillows, also mahogany bedroom suites, black walnut suites, and other articles. Sale without any reserve.

FRED. S. COZZENS' LIBRARY.

MONDAY, June 15, and following days, at 7½ o'clock, THE PRIVATE LIBRARY OF FRED. S. COZZENS, Esq., Author of the "Sparrowgrass Papers," "Acadia," "Prismatics," "Dr. Bushwacker," &c., consisting of a select and valuable collection of books, many very rare, comprising a large assortment of works on wines, ancient and modern, scarce histories of North and South America. Many very rare and valuable pamphlets and sermons relating to George Washington; scarce editions of the English poets; valuable works relating to the late war, &c., &c. Catalogues ready.

STEAMSHIPS ATLANTIC AND WESTERN METROPOLIS.

Public notice is hereby given that default having been made in the condition of a mortgage on the steamships ATLANTIC, BALTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS, executed and delivered to us by the New-York and Bremen Steamship Company, and bearing date the 21st day of March, 1867, we shall, under and by virtue of the power in us vested by the said mortgage, sell at public auction on the 30th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, the said steamships ATLANTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS, together with all and singular, their respective engines, machinery, boilers, masts, bowsprits, sails, boats, anchors, cables, ship and cabin furniture, plate and all other necessaries thereunto appertaining and belonging.

CHARLES LULING & CO., Mortgagees.

Dated NEW-YORK CITY, June 6, 1868.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION,

At Clifton, Staten Island, consisting of 152 valuable building lots, to be sold on the premises on THURSDAY, June 18, at 12 o'clock noon, with water right, mansion and other buildings thereon. This property is situated within ten minutes' walk of Vanderbilt or third landing, and is bounded by New-York-av. and the Bay of New-York, and only 125 feet from the New-York Yacht Club-house and grounds, commanding a fine view of the harbor; will be sold in lots and parcels. Maps, catalogues, &c., to be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York.

JUSTUS M. PHELPS, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT AT PORT RICHMOND, STATEN ISLAND, TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION.

PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York, will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, June 16, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, house and lot in the village of Port Richmond, Staten Island, situated on the northwest corner of Cottage-place and Bond-st.; two-story and basement frame house, 10 rooms, with grounds in shrubbery and fruits; being the premises now occupied by L. McBean, Esq. Also, at the same time and place, the house and lot on the southeast corner of Cottage-place and Bennett-st., in the village of Port Richmond, S. I. Terms and full particulars at office of the Auctioneers.

PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON S. E. CORNER OF GOERCK AND RIVINGTON STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors:

RIVINGTON-ST.—The lot of land, together with the three-story brick store and dwelling thereon, situate on the southeast corner of Rivington and Goerck sts., and known as No. 323 Rivington-st. Lot 24.1 by 75.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 4TH-AV. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 16, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

4TH-AV.—2 lots on the west side of 4th-av., 50 feet north of 103d-st., each 25x80 feet. Also 2 lots on the west side of 4th-av., 50 feet north of 105th-st., each 25x80 feet.

JAMES CAGNEY, Auctioneer—Office No. 515 Washington-st., above Spring.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at No. 138 Bleecker-st., Carroll-place.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, all the elegant and substantial furniture of above four-story dwelling, 16 rooms, consists in part of one rosewood piano, by "Weber;" walnut and mahogany parlor suites, mantel and pier mirrors, lace curtains, rosewood, walnut and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus and washstands, fine carpets, curled hair mattresses, bedding, dining and kitchen furniture, &c. Catalogues at sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE CHURCH-ST. PROPERTY for sale, in partition, by order of the Supreme Court.—No. 94 Church-st., southwest corner of Reade-st., lot 25x50. The above property will be sold at the Exchange Salesroom, by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, on WEDNESDAY, June 17, at 12 o'clock. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—PARTNER.—THE OWNER OF A Republican daily paper in a Western city, complete, well established and paying, wants a PARTNER; one who understands the business preferred. Address FRANKLIN, care of S. M. Pettengill &Co., No. 37 Park-row, N. Y.

WANTED—THE SERVICES OF A FIRST-class man as Secretary in an incorporated Company with large business; salary $2,500. To such as can furnish unexceptional references and who would take a proportionate share of the stock; very liberal terms will be made. Address Box No. 4,751 Post Office New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE PATENTS; will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for City property. Can be seen in operation.

S. N. MUIR, No. 123 Waverley-place.

ATTENTION.—WITH $2,000 OR $3,000 CASH A man can realize $25,000 in less than a year; call and examine for yourself; full satisfaction guaranteed; from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. at No. 93 Elizabeth-st., near Grand.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.

D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHISHY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 5th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES KINGON, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition, in the City of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that an adjourned meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before Mr. John Fitch, Register, on the 26th day of June, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., to which day, time and place, the first meeting of creditors in this case stands adjourned. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JUNE 14, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 10th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THEODORE HELLWIG, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JUNE 14, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 10th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN H. KIMBALL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JUNE 13, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 25th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHAUNCEY M. SILLIMAN, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, carrying on business in the City, County and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JUNE 13, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. PAINE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by George W. Paine, of Brooklyn, doing business in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of June, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 30th day of May, 1868.

je1-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES BENNETT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by James Bennett, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of June, 1868, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 30th day of May, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

je1-law3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. WOODRUFF, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William H. Woodruff, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of June, 1868, at 12 o'clock, M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 30th day of May, 1868.

je1-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE SCOTT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by George Scott, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of June, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 30th day of May, 1868.

je1-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT W. BEATTY, JOHN C. BEATTY and GEORGE R. BEATTY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupts, having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts and each of them.—Dated New-York, March 24, 1868.

je1-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANCIS T. PRANKARD, WILLIAM C. PRANKARD and JOHN S. MARSHALL, bankrupts.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Francis T. Prankard, of the City of New-York, in said District, William C. Prankard and John S. Marshall, both of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, and of the estate of each of said bankrupts, who were co-partners in business in the City of New-York, in said District, and who were on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupts, and each of them was adjudged a bankrupt upon their own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated City of New-York, 29th day of May, A. D. 1868.

JOHN TODD, Assignee,

je1-law3wM* No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM WILSON, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 23d day of June, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 28th day of May, A. D. 1868.

je1-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES C. CROWELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts:—By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, June 4, 1868.

je8-law3w-M* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JUSTIN ASA EDWARDS, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Justin Asa Edwards, of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who has been, to wit, on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of himself, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of June, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

je15-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MAYER MEYER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Mayer Meyer, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 6th day of May, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 28th day of May, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

je1-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN B. RYER, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John B. Ryer, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who has been, to wit, on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of himself, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City the 3d day of June, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

je8-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM L. HAHN, bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William L. Hahn, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 24th day of April, A. D. 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,

je15-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,266—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORRIS DAVIS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Morris Davis, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 6th day of June, A. D. 1868.

MARCUS SOLOMAN,

je8-law3wM* No. 90 Vesey-st., New-York, Assignee.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 4th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES W. LAWRENCE, of the City and County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JUNE 15, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 10th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEWIS BENJAMIN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Simons, Hills & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JUNE 15, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 30th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD J. EMMONS, of the City and County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 8th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JUNE 15, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 30th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SIMON STERN, of the City, County and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4 before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JUNE 15, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 30th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of STEPHEN THORNE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JUNE 15, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 10th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN SUMNER, of Newburyport, in the County of Essex and State of Massachusetts, carrying on business in New-York City, (formerly copartner with Joseph A. Richardson) who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JUNE 15, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL G. WILKIN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Samuel G. Wilkin, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of July, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of June, 1868.

je15-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARCUS MARX, MEYER MARX and ISAAC MARX, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Marcus Marx, Meyer Marx and Isaac Marx, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of July, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of June, 1868.

je15-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WM. L. VAN ANTWERP, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William L. Van Antwerp, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of July, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of June, 1868.

je15-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM G. DEAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William G. Dean, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of June, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of June, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

je15-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Sale of lease of Pier No. 46, North River.—Proposals for the purchase at private sale of the unexpired term of upward of six years of the lease of the Pier No. 46, North River, in the City of New-York, with all the privileges granted in the lease, and subject to all the provisions contained therein, together with the warehouse or shed, and office upon the pier, blacksmith shop, stationary hoisting engine, tackling, gang planks, &c., will be received at the office of Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, in charge of the above entitled bankruptcy, until Friday, the 19th June, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon. Information concerning the said lease and property may be obtained of the assignees, Robert J. Hubbard, at No. 33 Broadway, Room No. 24, and Andrew J. Hennion, at No. 80 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 53, and of the said Register in Bankruptcy.

ISAAC DAYTON, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES P. LENZ, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., May 25, 1868: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Charles P. Lenz, of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his petition by the District Court of said district.

je1-law3wM R. F. WILKINSON, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC STEINBURG, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Isaac Steinburg, of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who has been, to wit, on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of himself, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of June, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

je15-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of HORACE B. SHELDON, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Horace B. Sheldon, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated Jersey City, June 10, 1868. W. MUIRHEID, Assignee,

je15-law3wM* No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 8th day of June, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM H. WING, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

je15-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB H. MILLER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jacob H. Miller, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the said district.—Dated at New-York, the 13th day of June, 1868.

GEORGE H. STARR, Assignee,

je15-law3wM* No. 35 William-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM VAN BUSKIRK, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William Van Buskirk, of the town of Saugerties, in the County of Ulster and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. JACOB H. DUBOIS,

je8-law3wM Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y.

ASTROLOGY.

A CAUTION.—LOOK OUT.—GOOD NEWS FOR ALL.—The never-failing Mrs. S. VANHORN has now arrived from Europe; the greatest business and medical clairvoyant known; reveals the past, present and future, and all the events through life; she has the great Egyptian Talisman to cause love and speedy marriages. No. 40 3d-av., below 10th-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, 22d May, 1868.

Sealed proposals for each class, separately indorsed, "Proposals for Class No. (name the class,) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard,)" will be received at this office until the 20th June next at 3 o'clock P. M., and the opening of the bids will be commenced at 10 o'clock A. M. on the following Monday, (June 22d,) for furnishing and delivering at the several Navy-yards named, the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which, with the form of offer and guarantee, will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several Navy-yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the Paymaster nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all of the yards.

The printed schedules, with form of offer and guarantee, will be ready for distribution June 1.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; nor any bid which is not perfect and complete in itself according to the forms of offer and guaranty, and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are referred to the printed instructions, which will be furnished with the schedules, and they are hereby cautioned, and particularly notified, that their offers should be made on the printed form prescribed by the Bureau, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them: *no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.* All offers must be accompanied by the bidder's license, or a certified copy thereof, and the bidder must state distinctly at what Paymaster's office he desires all his bills to be paid.

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to endorse on the envelope above the address, and draw a line under the endorsement, thus:

"*Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-Yard at (name the Yard.)*"

"To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C."

The certificate to the gaurantors' responsibility must be certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered. If any articles are named in the schedules which are not known to be in common and general use, the bidders will ascertain promptly whether such articles can be procured or not, and if they cannot be obtained, the fact must be reported to the Bureau at once, before bids shall be received.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility be certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

All offers not made in *strict conformity* with the instructions accompanying the schedules will, at the option of the Bureau, be rejected.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered as follows: Class No. 1, Bricks; No. 2, Stone; No. 3, Yellow Pine Timber; No. 4, Yellow Pine Lumber; No. 5, Oak and Hard Wood; No. 6, White Pine, Spruce, Juniper and Cypress; No. 7, Lime, Hair and Plaster; No. 8, Cement; No. 9, Gravel and Sand; No. 9½, Moulding and Fire-sand and Fireclay; No. 10, Slate; No. 11, Iron, Iron Spikes and Nails; No. 12, Steel; No. 13, Pig Iron; No. 14, Files; No. 15, Paints, Oils and Glass; No. 16, Ship Chandlery; No. 17, Hardware; No. 18, Stationery; No. 20, Hay and Straw; No. 21, Provender; No. 22, Charcoal; No. 23, Belting, Packing and Hose; No. 24, Sperm and Lubricating Oils; No. 25, Iron Work, Piping, &c.; No. 26, Augers; No. 27, Anthracite Coal; No. 29, Bituminous Cumberland Coal; No. 30, Semi-Bituminous Broad-top Coal; No. 31, Copper and Composition Nails; No. 32, Machinery and Tools.

NAVAL ASYLUM.

Class No. 1, Clothing; No. 2, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c.; No. 3, Provisions; No. 4, Groceries; No. 5, Dry Goods; No. 6, Bread, &c.; No. 7, Tobacco; No. 8, Coal; No. 9, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c.; No. 11, Lumber; No. 12, Firewood; No. 13, Provender; No. 14, Miscellaneous; No. 15, Hardware; No. 16, Stationery.

The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective Navy-yards and Naval Asylum:

PORTSMORTH, N. H.
Nos. 6, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 27, 29, 32.

BOSTON.
Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 29, 31, 32.

NEW-YORK.
Nos. 1, 4, 5, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 27, 30.

PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 31, 32.

NAVAL ASYLUM.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 32.

NORFOLK, VA.
Nos. 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 27, 29.

PENSACOLA.
Nos. 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24.

PROPOSALS FOR $800,000 OF NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK, NO. 2.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Comptroller's office until TUESDAY, June 23, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of eight hundred thousand dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock, No. 2," authorized by Chapter 854 of the Laws of 1868, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 11, 1868. The said Stock is to provide additional means for the completion, fitting up and furnishing of the New County Court-house on Chambers-st. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed in successive annual installments of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars each, commencing on the first day of November, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-seven.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per hundred dollars thereof, and the person whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposal should be sealed, and indorsed "Proposals for New-York County Court-house Stock, No. 2," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the County require it.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 11, 1868.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, May 25, 1868.

Sealed proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1869, will be received at this Bureau until 10 A. M., 22d June, 1868.

These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Anthracite Coal for Steamers," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 10,000 tons, of 2,240 pounds.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects, for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

The price must be for the coal delivered at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, or on board of vessels at such points within six miles thereof as may be designated by the Bureau at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The coal must in all respects be satisfactory to the inspector or inspectors to be appointed by the Bureau, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

Blank forms of offer, guarantee, &c., will be furnished upon application to the Bureau.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, COR. HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK CITY, June 9, 1868.

PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE ARE INVITED and will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, 22d instant, for supplying this Department with 450 cords merchantable hard wood and 2,218 tons (2,240 lbs. each) best quality anthracite coal, egg size, to be delivered at such time as may be required prior to September 1, at posts in New-York Harbor, as follows, viz.:

Fort Hamilton—209 cords wood and 687 tons coal.
Fort Wadsworth—334 tons coal.
Fort Schuyler—110 cords wood and 495 tons coal.
Willet's Point—131 cords wood and 802 tons coal.

The wood is to be delivered on the wharfs of the respective posts, and to be 128 cubic feet to the cord. The coal is to be delivered in the yard provided for its reception at each post and paid for according to weight as ascertained by post scales.

No bid will be entertained unless accompanied by a guaranty signed by two responsible persons that in case the bid is accepted a contract will be executed with good and sufficient securities in the sum of one thousand dollars to deliver the wood, and twenty-five hundred dollars to deliver the coal, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement.

The privilege is reserved of rejecting any or all the bids if deemed advisable.

Separate proposals will be received for supplying 402 cords wood and 3,250 tons coal, to be delivered as follows, viz.:

Fort Columbus, 200 cords wood and 1,500 tons coal.
Fort Wood, 160 cords wood and 515 tons coal.
David's Island, 42 cords wood and 1,241 tons coal.

Subject to the above conditions.

Also, separate proposals will be received for supplying, Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., with 150 cords wood and 653 tons coal.

Fort Trumbull, New-London, Conn., with 250 cords wood and 275 tons coal; and

West Point, N. Y., with 431 cords wood and 866 tons coal.

Bonds will be required in each case to the amount of one-fourth of the contract, otherwise subject to the above conditions.

Bids should be made upon forms which may be had at this office (room No. 20,) indorsed "Proposals for Wood" or for "Coal," and addressed to the undersigned to whom application may be made for additional particulars. RUFUS INGALLS, Brevet Major-Gen. and Ass't. Q'rm'r. General U. S. A.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, CORNER OF GREENE AND HOUSTON STS., NEW-YORK CITY, June 10, 1868.

PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE ARE INVITED and will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. MONDAY, 15th inst., for furnishing this Department with forage and straw for the supply of posts in New-York Harbor during the year commencing July 1, say 17,000 lbs. corn, 360,000 lbs. oats, 175 tons hay and 300 tons straw. Good merchantable corn and oats, good merchantable timothy hay, and good rye straw are required, all to be subject to Government weighing and inspection, and to be delivered at such wharves in the City, in such quantities and at such times during the year as may be designated by the undersigned.

No bid will be entertained unless accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case the bid is accepted a contract will be executed, with good and sufficient securities in the sum of one-half the amount involved, to deliver the forage and straw in conformity with the terms of the bid and this advertisement.

The privilege is reserved of rejecting any or all bids if deemed advisable.

Proposals should be made upon forms which will be supplied at this office, (room No. 20;) should be indorsed "Proposals for Forage and Straw," and addressed to the undersigned, to whom application may be made for additional particulars. RUFUS INGALLS, Brevet Maj.-Gen. and Asst. Quarterm'r-Gen. U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for painting Primary School No. 26 in said Ward. Specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Repairs, &c."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WM. FISCHHR,
HENRY L. SLOTE,
G. P. STOTZMAN,
JOHN BYRNES,
F. C. WAGNER,
Board of Trustees, Seventeenth Ward.

JUNE 3, 1868.

DISTILLING APPARATUS.—FOR SALE, Rights under the patent of John Ambrose Coffey, granted Dec. 18, 1866. By this apparatus the products arising at different stages of distillation may be drawn off without interfering with the process of distillation.

S. D. LAW, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, June 13
NAPOLEON III.....CARBY.....SATURDAY, June 27
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, July 11
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, July 25

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE. First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85. TO PARIS, including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, June 17
AUSTRALASIAN leaves.....WEDNESDAY, June 24
RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, July 1
SCOTIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, July 8
CHINA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, July 15
CUBA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, July 22

Chief cabin passage.....$130
Second cabin passage.....80

TO PARIS.

Chief cabin passage.....145

Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA, MINNESOTA, COLORADO.

With other first-class steamers building.

COLORADO.....WEDNESDAY, June 24
NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, July 1
MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY, July 8
MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, July 22

From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, (via Halifax.) TUESDAY, June 16, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....SATURDAY, June 20
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY, June 27

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE, favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY,

From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

COLUMBIA.....June 20 | HIBERNIA.....July 11
CALEDONIA.....June 27 | EUROPA.....July 18
BRITANNIA.....July 4 | IOWA.....July 25

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

TARIFA.....June 18 | PALMYRA.....July 2
SIBERIA.....June 25 | MALTA.....July 9

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO EUROPE.

The elegant first-class steamship ARIEL Capt. A. G. JONES, will leave foot of Canal-st., North River, for Bremen via Havre, SATURDAY, June 13, to be followed by the CIRCASSIAN, June 27.

Rates of Passage.—First Cabin, $80; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $25; gold. Apply for freight and passage to RUGER BROS. & CO., General Agents, No. 103 Pearl-st., and No. 41 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP LOUISIANA, FORBES; will leave SATURDAY, June 20, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon

FOUR TIMES A MONTH,

On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JUNE 16—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. F. T. KING, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. C. COMSTOCK.

Steamer leaving July 9 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Aug. 3 for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.

TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.

By Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer OCEAN QUEEN, sailing on TUESDAY, June 16.

Per cubic foot, 90 cents; Per pound, 1¾ cents.

Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about twelve days in advance of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of June 20.

Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co. Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY! THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, Via Panama Railroad. NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT. THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon.

JUNE 5—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with new steamship OREGONIAN.

JUNE 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 22d of each month from Panama to New-Zealand and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 9th of each month. First and second-class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first-class, and $218 to $242 for second-class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are completed for the carriage of a limited quantity of merchandise on through bills of lading; freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent. No. 29 William-st., New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON.GAGER...SATURDAY, June 20.
CORTES.....NELSON..SATURDAY, June 27.

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR MOBILE,

FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch The first-class steamship FLAG, Capt. BAXTER, for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, June 20, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.

Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.

Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.

Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.

Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st. Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

SAILING EVERY 20 DAYS.

Steamer VIRGO, Capt. DEAKEN, will leave Pier No. 16 East River, on TUESDAY, June 23, at 10 o'clock A. M. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, June 18.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, June 25.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, July 2.

All letters must pass through the Post Office. For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, on THURSDAY, June 18, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE—The A 1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, June 17, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading issued to all points in the South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The fine steamship MONTEREY will sail on the following Wednesday.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

THE

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR BOSTON, from Pier No. 40, North River, foot of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M.

TRAVELING AT HALF-PRICE. In the Grandest Boats in the world.

TO BOSTON.....$1 00
Meals 50 cents.
Accommodations for 1,200 passengers.

These boats leave an hour later, and arrive in Boston ahead of all other lines.

A CHEAP AND CHARMING EXCURSION.

A. L. ANDERSON, General Manager.
M. R. SIMMONS, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.

To Boston, first class.....$1 00
To Providence, first class.....50

The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL. From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M., And foot of 19th-st., East River, at 6 P. M., daily.

Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.

Up-town passengers, by taking the boat at 19th-st., East River, have one and a half hours longer at their homes, and avoid the crowded streets in the lower part of the City.

Passengers from down town, taking Avenue A or Avenue B cars, from the Astor House, or the South and 34th-st. cars, will be landed within two blocks of this Pier. The Steamers will also stop at this Pier in the morning, on the down trip, to land such passengers as desire it.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO BOSTON.

$2 00

Via NORWICH and WORCESTER LINE, From Pier 39, North River (foot of Vestry-st.,) at 5 P. M., the new and staunch Steamers CITY OF NEW-YORK, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY; CITY OF BOSTON, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, Connecting at New-London with Express trains, arriving in Boston at 6 A. M.

Passengers arrive in Boston in advance of all other lines. Berths free; meals on the European plan.

FREIGHT—In connection with Steamers CITY OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF BOSTON the new and commodious freight and passenger Steamers CITY OF LAWRENCE and CITY OF NEW-LONDON leave daily, Sundays excepted.

For further information inquire of E. S. MARTIN, Agent, New-York.

NEW-YORK, May 27, 1868.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.

Fare to Boston (Cabin).....$1 00

Other places in proportion. Fare always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats, NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY, Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent, No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK, April 9, 1868.

CONEY ISLAND.

The steamboat NORWALK leaves Christopher-st. 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st. 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, June 16, 12 M.	Monday, June 15, 12 M.
Wed., June 17, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, June 16, 4 P. M.
Thursday, June 18, 3 P. M.	Thurs., June 18, 6 A. M.
Friday, June 19, 3 P. M.	Friday, June 19, 7 A. M.
Sat., June 20, 3 P. M.	Saturday, June 20, 7½ A. M.
Sunday, June 21, 8 A. M.	Saturday, June 20, 6½ P. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, on and after May 30, will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 8:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 8:45. Landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. The light-draft steamboat SENECA will transfer passengers and baggage to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge. Fare to Albany or Troy, $2.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—RAILroad time, half railroad fare.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37, East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 2:45, and from foot of 34th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves South Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., or on arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains.

Fare, 75 cents; Excursion Tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 15, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTLIE, will leave Peck Slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR WHITEstone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, GLEN COVE, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR ORIENT, GREEN PORT AND SAG HARBOR—Steamer ESCORT, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip) East River, at 5 P. M. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,

Manufacturers of MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS, BILLIARD TABLE BEDS, PLUMBERS' SLABS, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds. MARBLEIZED SLABS for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c. Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager, Middle Granville, N. Y., Warehouse and Show Rooms, No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 124 and 126 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS—IN GREAT VARIEties, at reduced prices, at S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th st.

PERSONAL.

G. F. S.—MOTHER HAS GONE EAST. W. S.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

EIGHTH-AV.—FOR SALE, TWO LOTS EAST side of 8th-av., between 129th and 130th sts., fifty feet north of 129th-st. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.—FOR SALE, four lots on the northeast corner of 5th-av. and 82d-st., fronting the Park, and one lot adjoining on the street; terms easy. ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

A CHANCE.—A THREE-STORY PRIVATE house, brick, all modern improvements, in perfect order, will be sold for $8,000; cash wanted, $3,000. Call at No. 519 3d-av., up stairs.

A LARGE PLOT OF GROUND ON 10th-st., containing nearly six full lots, beginning 100 feet east of 5th-av., for sale by MYERS & TUCKER, No. 9 Nassau-st.

CITY HOUSES AND VACANT LOTS FOR sale.—Printed list mailed free by STANLEY DAY, Real Estate Broker, No. 925 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN GATES-AV., BROOKLYN, with possession, two-story brick house, in perfect order; fine neighborhood; price $5,800—$2,500 on mortgage. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RUTHERFURD PARK,

ON THE PASSAIC RIVER, N. J.
GREAT AUCTION SALE.
THREE THOUSAND
MAGNIFICENT, HIGH, HEALTHY AND SIGHTLY BUILDING LOTS,
NINE MILES FROM CITY HALL.

Time, 37 minutes; 6¼ cents per trip to commuters, BROAD GAUGE, DOUBLE TRACK, ERIE R. R. Special Train from foot of Chambers-st. on day of sale, THURSDAY, 18TH JUNE.

Get maps and free pass from A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

ALL SHOULD SEE AND COMPARE the property of the MOUNT RUTHERFORD COMPANY, at RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.

First station (nine miles) Erie Railway, 40 minutes from Chambers-st. Guides may be had free on application to

BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 157 Broadway,
CHARLES BLAKISTON, No. 26 Liberty-st.,
Agents for the Company;

Or to R. H. BARROWS, Gen'l Sup't, Rutherford Park, N. J.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,

NO. 26 PINE-ST., offer for SALE at GREENVILLE, BERGEN POINT, ROSELLE, WESTFIELD, PLAINFIELD, SOMERVILLE, WHITEHOUSE, and at all points on the line of the CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, HOUSES, LOTS, COUNTRY SEATS and FARMS. We offer no property that we have not thoroughly examined. Descriptive lists just issued, complete, with time-tables, maps, and detailed descriptions of the towns and villages, and the property we are offering for sale.

FOR SALE, NEAR SING SING.

A handsome place of nearly 40 acres; the house is finely located in full view of the river, and, standing on high ground, is cool and remarkably healthy; it is completely furnished in every department; has a bathroom, laundry, and hot and cold water in unfailing abundance; there is a farmer's cottage, ample stable room, and other outhouses; a fine piece of woods, a large garden, and fruits of all kinds, &c., &c. Apply to F. W. WORTH, No. 46 Broad-st., second floor, front.

WE OFFER TO-DAY TWO UNUSUALLY fine country places, one hour from City, in mountain region of New-Jersey. The first consists of 18 acres, in splendid condition; Gothic cottage of eight rooms and two cellars; new Gothic barn, 70x40; half acre poultry yard, with brook flowing through; apples, pears, quinces, grapes, cherries, currants, blackberries, raspberries, and, in great profusion, strawberries; beautiful lawn, with curved drive, and old shade and evergreen trees, and beautiful lake of fifteen acres, in front of lawn; less land if desired, $11,200. The other is a family mansion of twelve rooms; wide hall through house; fruit in abundance; shade trees of half a century's growth; extensive stabling; on high ground; five acres. MYERS & TUCKER, No. 9 Nassau-st.

ATTENTION.—ALL WANTING FARMS, cheap farm and fruit lands, village lots, water-powers for manufacturing, for sale at Bricksburg, Ocean County, N. J., 44 miles from New-York on railroad to Philadelphia. Soil fine loam, superior for all crops. Country just rolling enough for beauty and utility. Climate mild and proverbially healthy. Water soft and pure. No fever and ague. Sold only to actual settlers, on easy terms. Price per acre $25 and upward. For circulars and maps address ROBT. CAMPBELL, No. 153 Broadway, New-York. V. S. HOLT, Agent, Bricksburg.

WE HAVE IN THE MOUNTAIN REGION of New-Jersey a small property of six acres, that is susceptible of being formed by a person of taste into a very beautiful home. The house (of ten rooms and nearly new) is on an elevated knoll, looking to the south and east, commanding a distant view. There is a good new barn on the place, and a spring from which an ornamental pond at the foot of the lawn might be made. It is near depot, about an hour from the City, in a rapidly improving neighborhood. Price, $4,500; five per cent. discount for cash. MYERS & TUCKER, No. 9 Nassau-st.

A VILLA RESIDENCE WITH THREE acres, a short distance from Mott Haven Depot, on line of Westchester Boulevard, and within fifty minutes of Wall-st. House forty feet square, handsomely finished in modern style, and contains every improvement; stable, carriage house and barn first class. The grounds are tastefully laid out; plenty of shade and ornamental trees; fruit of every kind in abundance. For terms and price, apply to JOSEPH MASON, No. 27 Pine-st.

A FINE COUNTRY SEAT OF 17 ACRES of land for sale, 45 minutes from New-York, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey; 10 minutes' walk from station; modern dwelling, 56x30, with extension containing 16 rooms, newly painted and in complete order; large barn and other outbuildings; abundance of strawberries and a good garden. Price, $14,000. A. D. MELLICK & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

MADISON, NEW-JERSEY—FOR SALE—A handsome building site of nine acres, situated one mile from station on Union Hill; in the midst of first-class improvements; location healthy and scenery unsurpassed; ground is sloping and has a natural drainage; price $850 per acre. Apply for full particulars to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, A delightfully located substantial residence at Montclair, New-Jersey, about one hour from Wall-st., containing fifteen rooms with every convenience; large barn, &c.; magnificent views; near churches, schools, and convenient to station. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, Jr., or S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 194 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—AN ELEGANT residence at Huntington, Long Island, with three acres, beautifully laid out; a great variety of fruit and vegetables, and suitable outhouses; all in perfect order; five minutes' walk from railroad depot. For further particulars, apply to L. H. SIMPSON & CO., No. 42 Broadway, Room No. 28.

$1.000 FOR A HANDSOME HOME, balance on easy terms. Two houses, with grounds in shrubbery and fruit, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, at auction TUESDAY, June 16, at 12 M. Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, for full particulars. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st., Auctioneers.

FOR SALE—ON SEA SHORE, NEAR DEPOT, south side Staten Island, farm 38 acres, distant about one hour from City; admirably adapted to divide into villa lots; high ground, gravel beach, 600 feet water front; price $12,000; terms to suit. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—One hundred and fifty acres of land, near Rahway, N. J., in lots to suit purchasers; also, a few beautiful lots, 100 feet by 200, in the City of Rahway, fronting on the river. JOHN B. EDGAR, Rahway, N. J.

FOR SALE—SARATOGA FINE LARGE COTtage house furnished; possession immediately; beautifully located on high ground; finely shaded with sugar, maple and mountain ash trees; piazza all round house; price $8,000. Apply to O. M. BOGART, No. 3 Nassau-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FARM FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—210 acres, with mansion and farmhouses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings, situate about two miles from Williams bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply to CHAS. M. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st. No agents need apply.

FOR SALE—SEVEN NEW COTTAGES; MODern improvements; on Brighton Heights, S. I.; good location and view; 30 minutes' from City. Address L. BROWN, No. 57 Leonard-st.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY a specialty.—Printed list mailed free by STANLEY DAY, Real Estate Broker, No. 925 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAINT JOHN'S CHAPEL,

VARICK-ST., NEAR CANAL.
TRINITY PARISH.

The work of enlarging this Chapel and extending the school-rooms having commenced, the public and others interested, especially the parents of the children attending the day schools, industrial schools and Sunday schools, connected with the Chapel, are hereby notified, that the exercises of these schools will be suspended from this date until the 15th of September next.

For like reason, the services of the Chapel will close, SUNDAY NIGHT, June 14, to be resumed (D. V.) early in September.

The school-rooms will be among the finest and largest in the City, fitted up with all the modern improvements and arranged for the accommodation of an increased number of scholars, besides providing enlarged facilities for carrying on the work of Christian education.

Parents and others who wish their children placed under Church influence, and, at the same time, prepared for business or College, will apply to the undersigned, at the school-rooms adjoining the Chapel, at the opening of the next session, MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1868.

By order of the Rector, R. H. L. TIGHE, A. M., Principal.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, TRINITY PARISH, June 13, 1868.

HANSEL'S DOUBLE-ACTION BURGLAR-Proof Window-lock and Sash-holder can be put on old houses as well as new; has no spring; is a self-locker; prevents the sash from rattling, and is the cheapest good lock in use; retail price, per dozen, $4 80. A liberal discount allowed to builders and the trade.

State and County rights for sale. J. T. & J. B. SMITH, Sole Agents, No. 54 Pine-st.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE EXclusively operative treatment of hernia, hemorrhoids, fistula, stricture, varicocele, cataract, and deformities of the face and eyes, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. During the past twenty years more than 5,000 cases have been treated, most of them successfully. It is the invariable rule to pronounce a case curable or otherwise at the first examination. The best accommodations are provided. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 49 5th-av.

SAMUEL D. SEWARDS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, 302 Broadway, Room 6, cor. Duane.—Advice and correspondence in the English, German, French, Italian, Bohemian or Hungarian languages.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A COUNTRY RESIdence on Staten Island, one mile from Vanderbilt Landing on the Richmond road; beautifully situated with a very fine view and handsome grounds in perfect order; ice-house filled; carriage and horse, cow, poultry, &c.; can be seen and possession given at any time. Inquire at first toll gate on the Richmond road, or at No. 124 5th-av., before 12 M., or between 2 and 3 o'clock.

TO LET—DURING HIS ABSENCE IN EUROPE, the splendid residence of John Taylor, at Bay Side, Flushing; elegantly furnished, baths, stables, icehouse, ten acres, ornamental grounds. R. C. EMBREE, No. 64 William-st.

TO RENT CHEAP—A PLEASANT COUNTRY house, with barn, outhouses, fruit, vegetable garden, etc.; never failing stream of water and plenty of shade; situated near Verona, Essex County, N. J. For terms, apply to J. C. HARTT, No. 7 Nassau-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR, TWO furnished houses at Rye, N. Y.; one directly on the water; most delightfully situated. Apply to HENRY A. KELLEY, No. 43 White-st.

TO LET—PART OF A HOUSE, NEATLY FURnished for housekeeping; everything complete; water and baths; rent moderate. At No. 110 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, N. J.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF ENGLISH basement house No. 311 East 23d-st.; rent $400 per year. Apply after 10 A. M.

HOUSES TO LET IN CITY AND COUNTRY.—Printed list mailed free. STANLEY DAY, House Agent, No. 925 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,

Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times Office.*

WALL-ST. OFFICES TO LET.

A suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, second story. BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

FINE SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—ON Broadway, between Wall and Pine sts., second story, about 40 feet front; complete in every respect; suitable for banking, insurance companies, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—NOS. 137 AND 139 READE-ST., STORES and basement at a low rent, H. & J. HOPKINS, No. 140 Reade-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A RELIGIOUS GENTLEMAN OFFERS his services to any gent, whose family is leaving for the country, to protect and guard his house by residing in it for his board and lodging during their absence; satisfactory references given. Address C. A. M., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN WEST 34TH-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 9th avs., in a private family, a parlor or second floor, unfurnished, without board, from the 1st of next September. Address TEACHER, Station D.

HOTELS.

MOUNT MANSFIELD HOTEL, STOWE, VT.

This elegant hotel, with ample accommodations for 400 guests, is now open for their reception. It is completely furnished throughout with every convenience and luxury for the comfort and pleasure of its guests, to which are added a large livery stable of fine horses, billiard-tables, bowling-alleys, cafe, &c. Its situation, in a beautiful village at the foot of Mount Mansfield, the noblest mountain in New-England, is one of the most delightful that can be found, combining, as it does, splendid scenery with walks and drives unequaled. The route is via Vermont Central Railroad, leaving cars at Waterbury Station. Full information cheerfully given by W. H. H. BINGHAM, President Mount Mansfield Hotel Company. Post Office address, Stowe, Vt.

WESTMORELAND HOTEL,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,

Situated on the S. E. corner of East 17th-st. and 4th-av., Union-square.

This new and magnificent hotel, situated in one of the pleasantest and most central locations in the City of New-York, will be opened and ready for the reception of transient and permanent guests on Monday morning, June 15. Rooms en suite or single can now be engaged.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservato of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

BOOSEY'S OPERAS FOR PIANO-FORTE SOLO.

50 Cents Each.

DER FREISCHUTZ, IL TROVATORE, UN BALLO IN MASCHERA, NORMA, MARTHA, LA SOMNAMBULA, CRISPINO E LA COMARE, LA TRAVIATA.

GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN nearly ready.

Each opera complete, with overture and the whole of the music.

BOOSEY & CO.'S CHEAP MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS to be had of all music or book dealers, or mailed direct from the publishers. Catalogues free. BOOSEY & CO., No. 644 Broadway.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.

RAVEN & BACON, (established 1829,) manufacturers of pianos. Warerooms No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st., New-York.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of 15 new and 10 second-hand PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS, of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $20 monthly until paid. This offer will be continued for a few days. Also, 50 new and second-hand INSTRUMENTS for rent, and rent allowed if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELEGANT PIANO-forte, made to order for a professor of music. On account of great strength, power of keeping in tune, excellence of action, &c., it is admirably suited for the country; cost $800; will be sold for less than half. THOS. HALL, No. 481 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, agent for Florence Sewing Machines.

PIANO DEALERS AND PURCHASERS WILL find the CHAMBERS PIANO the best manufactured. We invite a critical examination by all competent judges, mechanical and musical, professors and amateurs. Warerooms, 8th-st., corner 4th-av. THOS. H. CHAMBERS & SON.

A LARGE VARIETY OF FIRST-CLASS pianos; the finest and cheapest instruments in the City; Agraffe treble; warranted six years; three or four used but a short time will be sold for half price. JENNYS & SON, No. 233 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECond-hand pianos at great bargains for cash; also, to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

ACCORDEONS, GUITARS, FLUTES, drums, violins, music boxes, violin strings, &c., &c., at moderate prices. Pianos and organs to let. DITSON & CO., Music Publishers, No. 711 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS.—20 SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES, of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—AARON WOLFF, Jr., plaintiff, against JAMES T. WORTHINGTON, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract—Com. not served.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 191 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nineteen hundred and fifty dollars and ninety-one cents, with interest from the 7th day of December, 1867, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, March, 1868. C. A. HENRIQUES, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York.—Dated New-York, May 23, 1868.

C. A. HENRIQUES, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 191 Broadway.

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NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY and County of New-York.—JOSEPHA PFEFFER, Plaintiff, against PHILIPP PFEFFER, Defendant.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office No. 231 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 8, 1868.

JNO. J. FREEDMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The summons and complaint in this action has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 23d day of May, 1868.

JNO. J. FREEDMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

my25-law6wM*

FIREWORKS.

FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.

The undersigned respectfully call the attention of committees of cities and towns that intend celebrating the coming Fourth of July to our large and beautiful stock of exhibition work for public or private displays, which we are prepared to furnish in any quantity at short notice.

Committees will find it greatly to their advantage by making early application for their displays at the laboratory in Jersey City, or at our agencies in New-York, at manufacturers' depot, No. 39 Maiden-lane.

All orders, by mail or otherwise, for sale or exhibition work, will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

J. G. & I. EDGE, Pyrotechnists, Jersey City, N. J.

GREAT NATIONAL FIREWORK COMPANY.

DEPOTS: No. 33 Cortlandt-st., and No. 294 Broadway. Unequaled in quality, brilliancy and assortment, for exhibition or private use.

LYON BROTHERS, Agents.

FIRE-CRACKERS.

4,000 boxes extra quality, in lots to suit purchasers, for sale by ARCHER & BULL, No. 177 Water-st.

FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of best quality at the lowest prices; dealers respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No. 39 John-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at reasonable prices, at the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., New-York, Harpers' Building. JOHN R. HOPPEL.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

CITY AND COUNTRY COMBINED.—A few adults can have large airy rooms with excellent table, in a small family occupying a handsome country residence on Bloomingdale Heights overlooking the Hudson; fine shade and fruit trees, milk, stabling, &c.; persons doing business in the City can take 8th-av. cars to 110th-st. every ten minutes, day and evening, thus avoiding a long and dusty ride in steam cars. Address Mrs. J. CLARKE, 112th-st. and Broadway.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with a large front room and two back rooms on the second floor of a pleasantly located house in the Ninth Ward; family private and small, and no others taken; if desired the apartments will be let without board; to those desirous of economizing a favorable opportunity is offered. Address H., Box No. 120 *Times Office.*

BOARDING.—DON'T GO IN THE COUNTRY, but come and take a handsomely-furnished room, with board for two, at $16 and $18 a week; hall rooms for gentlemen, $8; only 15 minutes' walk from Central Park; in the first-class house, No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

NO. 186 2D-AV.—TO LET—TWO FRONT rooms, also, two back, all newly fitted up, with board or without, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate. Apply as above, near 12th-st.

LARGE HANDSOME ROOMS, FURNISHED, $18 and $20; hall rooms, $8 and $10; table unexceptionable; the comforts of home considered; location pleasant—No. 271 West 11th-st.

A FAMILY AT NO. 236 WEST 11TH-st. will let a front room, with board, to a gentleman and wife at $18 per week. Also, rooms for gentlemen, at $7 and $8.

COOL AND PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET with first-class board at reduced prices for the Summer; house newly painted and furnished. Apply at No. 87 Clinton-place.

A LADY FROM PHILADELPHIA HAS opened the house No. 50 7th-av., first above 14th-st., for the reception of boarders; good rooms, with first-class table.

NO. 122 WEST 12TH-ST., A FEW DOORS from 6th-av.—A small family will rent a second story front room and hall room in a first-class house, with or without board.

NO. 108 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Nicely furnished rooms on second floor, to gentlemen only, without meals.

NICELY-FURNISHED APARTMENTS or single rooms at No. 86 East 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

NO. 27 ST. MARK'S-PLACE.—HANDsomely furnished rooms to rent, single or en suite, with board.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite or separate, to let to gentlemen. No. 248 4th-av., near 20th-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM TO A MAN and wife, or single gentlemen, at 138 Thompson-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD.

A first-class family may obtain superior board and accommodations, with a private family, at their own beautiful residence, on the Hudson, in full view of Catskill Mountain, and near the celebrated Columbia Springs; rooms large and airy; house has all modern conveniences; no other boarders taken; fine stabling; plenty of choice fruit, milk and vegetables. Address or apply to COVELL & CO., No. 554 Broadway.

BOARD CAN BE PROCURED AT MAMAroneck, 21½ miles from City, on New-Haven Road, at a fine country residence and on high ground; fine view of Sound; perfectly healthy; single fare out, 65 cents; can commute for $44 for three months; ten minutes from depot; our conveyance to and from depot; can get to business by 9½; board very reasonable; a rare chance. For further particulars, address R. C. S., Box No. 328 New-York Post Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR A FAMILY of six including servant, in a pleasant location within 30 miles of New-York, (not on Long Island,) if suitable accommodations can be had for four small families, arrangements may be made. Reply stating location and full particulars and price, HENRY SIMPSON, Box No. 313 Post Office, Brooklyn.

SUMMER BOARD—FINE LARGE FIRST-class Summer boarding house, near West Point Military Academy, on the Hudson; ample grounds; abundance fresh fruit and vegetables raised on the place; carriages and stages always within call; terms reasonable. Address A. MEARNS, Jr., Highland Falls, Orange Co., N. Y.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—GOOD board may be obtained at Southfields, Orange County, N. Y.; three minutes' walk from depot on Erie Railway and 42 miles from New-York; healthy location, fresh mountain air, &c. Apply to J. G. CARPENTER, No. 88 Vesey-st., corner of Washington.

LAKE GEORGE.—TO LET, TO A VERY small family, a furnished cottage on Recluse Island, near Bolton, Lake George. The cottage is in running order, with servants, &c. Terms, a few weeks' board of the owner. Address R. WATTLES, No. 15 Beaver-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A family of seven adults in a first-class boarding-house or private family, situated on the Hudson River, within an hour from the City. Address, stating terms, J. H., Box No. 1,397 New-York Post Office.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS CAN be procured for the Summer at a pleasantly located country residence, two miles from West Park, on the Hudson. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD may be obtained at an elegant private house 1½ hours from New-York by Erie Railway. Refers to Mr. F. M. BACON, Nos. 113 and 115 Worth-st.

SUMMER BOARD—PLEASANT LOCATION, price moderate, near New-Haven; horse-cars to the city; suites of rooms if desired. Address SMITH & SLOAN, New-Haven, Conn.

BOARD AT DUNDEE LAKE, NEAR PATERSON, N. J.—Good boating, fishing, &c.; stabling for horses. Those willing to pay a fair price for first-class board may address R. A., Paterson, N. J.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN SING SING would take a few boarders; convenient to boat and cars. Address Box No. 219 Post Office, Sing Sing.

FARM HOUSE BOARD—ADJOINING THE Heath House. For terms address S. V. FISHER, Schooley's Mountain Springs, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS.

VALLEY HOUSE, COLLINSVILLE, CONN.

This House is now open, and offers many attractions to families seeking a quiet Summer home. The house is new, with every convenience; newly and comfortably furnished throughout. Easy of access by railroad from New-Haven, Conn.; is situated in a healthy and pretty village, with pleasant rides in every direction; horses and carriages furnished. Refers, by permission, to Collins & Co., No. 212 Water-st., New-York. Address NELSON BRAINARD, Proprietor.

STETSON HOUSE,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

This unequaled Summer hotel opens for its third season June 1. During the past year many improvements have been made for the comfort of guests.

Rooms can be secured by letter to the hotel, or on Tuesdays and Thursdays at the Astor House, New-York. CHAS. A. STETSON, JR.

COLLEGE HILL HOTEL,

POUGHKEEPSIE.

This delightful Summer resort, having undergone extensive repair and enlargement, will be opened for the accommodation of guests June 20, 1868. GEORGE MORGAN, Proprietor.

TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE,

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

The Summer boarding season will commence July 1. Board for families or single gentlemen. Address L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Proprietor.

HARNETT'S HAMILTON HOTEL.—ISLAND OF BERMUDA.—The traveling public of New-York, and of the United States generally, are respectfully informed that the above hotel has been erected at considerable expense, by the corporation of the town of Hamilton. The building is most pleasantly located, being situated on an eminence commanding a view of Hamilton harbor and surrounding country, and has been constructed on the most improved style, affording comfort and convenience to its occupants. Parties traveling, either for pleasure or health, will find this establishment a most agreeable as well as healthful resort. The proprietor pledges himself that no effort shall be wanting to meet the requirements of his guests.

JEREMIAH HARNETT, Proprietor.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, May, 1868.

THOMAS J. OUTERBRIDGE & BRO., 112 Front-st.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will open for boarders June 15. It is desirably situated, a short distance from the beach, giving the advantages of the sea breeze, while protected from the damp and chilly winds from the ocean, making it especially desirable for those in delicate health. It is well shaded, retired, and every way calculated for private families, without the noise and bustle of a hotel. Stages run to depot and beach. Apply to M. DOWNS, No. 76 5th-av., New-York.

CLIFF HOUSE, RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—The most delightful location on the Sound; one hour from New-York by New-Haven Railroad and steamboat. Now open for the reception of guests. B. BARNARD.

CROFT HOUSE—GARRISON. 20 MINUTES from West Point Station, Highlands.—Inquire of Mr. McCullough, No. 922 Broadway; Newman, No. 1,172 Broadway, and Wilson & Co., No. 92 Pearl-st. A. J. BENNETT.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE for the Sixth District of the State of New-York, comprising the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the acts amendatory thereto, approved March 3, 1865, July 13, 1866, and March 2, 1867; that the duties and taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally or by deputy, for the collection of the same, at my office, No. 301 West 14th-st., corner of 8th-av., daily (Sundays excepted,) from the 10th day of June until the 30th day of June, 1868, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. The lists herein referred to comprise the special taxes on businesses, trades and professions, and the taxes on carriages, billiard-tables, gold watches, gold and silver plate, for the year ending May 1, 1869, and the taxes upon incomes for the year ending Dec. 31, 1867. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the lists aforesaid, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

MAUNSELL B. FIELD, Collector.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 9, 1868.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ANOTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.

CARRIAGES, HARNESS, CARRIAGES.
THE IMMENSE STOCK.
GREAT BARGAINS.

At warerooms of CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.

A lot of second-hand carriages for sale.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID SADDLE PONY; none better; also the best pair of goats, harness and wagon complete, in New-York; also, a Brewster's light wagon and single harness; sold on account of the owner having no further use for them. Apply to W. H. GOODWIN, 148th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., Washington Heights.

A FINE PAIR OF LONG TAIL BAY horses for sale, very stylish, 16 hands high, 8 and 9 years old, will be sold at auction by H. H. LEEDS & MINER, on TUESDAY, 16th inst., at 12 o'clock, in front of their store, No. 93 Liberty-st. The horses can be seen at Stevens' sale stable, 29th-st., near Madison-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

JOHN BROUGHAM'S LOTTERY OF LIFE.
AN ASSURED SUCCESS.
CROWDED HOUSES.
ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES,
SUPERB ACTING,
MIRTH UNBOUNDED,
STARTLING SURPRISES,
AMUSING COMPLICATIONS,
INTERESTING STORY,
ARTISTIC TABLEAUX,
CONSTANT VARIETY,
SONGS, DANCES,
AND SENSATION;
IN SHORT,
NEW-YORK PHOTOGRAPHED.

BLIND TOM CONCERTS,

AT LYRIC HALL, (6th-av., near 42d-st.)
TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 16.
THE WONDERFUL NEGRO BOY PIANIST,
BLIND TOM,
THE GREAT MUSICAL MYSTERY OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
POSITIVELY ONE NIGHT ONLY.

IRVING HALL—MONDAY.

MONDAY, June 15, at 8 o'clock.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT TO MISS JENNY LANDSMAN,

The favorite young American prima donna, who will on this occasion be kindly assisted by
Mr. IGNATZ POLLOCK, Baritone,
Mr. WENZEL KOPTA, Violinist,
Mr. EGBERT LANSING, Pianist.

Tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. For sale at the principal music stores, and at Irving Hall.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, JUNE 15, AT 8.
TWENTY-SIXTH GRAND CONCERT.
PROGRAMME:

1. March, "Don Carlos".....Verdi
2. Overture, "Zampa".....Herold
3. Waltz, "Extravaganten".....Strauss
4. Fantasie, "Ione".....Petrella
5. Overture, "Rienzi".....Wagner
6. "Ave Maria," adopted to the first prelude by Bache.....Gounod
   For Solo Violins, Cornet, Piano and Organ.
7. Polka Mazourka, "Lob der Frauen" / Polka, "Kreuz fidel".....Strauss
8. March of Victory.....Liszt
9. Overture, "Poet and Peasant".....Suppe
10. Waltz, "Dreams on the Ocean".....Gungil
11. Quartette, "Rigoletto".....Verdi
12. Quadrille, "La Belle Helene" (No. 2).....Offenbach

CONDUCTOR.....THEODORE THOMAS.

NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER.

ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Private Boxes with six admissions, $3 50 each.

For sale at G. Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, AT 3½, THIRD GRAND MATINEE.

"THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET."

LAST TWO WEEKS IN NEW-YORK CITY.

The exhibition of JEROME THOMPSON'S charming picture, representing the early home of Samuel Woodworth, will positively close on SATURDAY, June 27. The subscription list for the sale of the chromos, from the original painting, will close July 1. Those desirous of procuring choice impressions will find it to their advantage to secure them at once. Open day and evening. Admission free.

FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,

23d-st. and 4th-av.
THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION WILL CLOSE SATURDAY NIGHT, June 20.

MEETINGS.

HORACE GREELEY, MAJOR Z. K. PANGBORN, Major DOUGLAS CAMPBELL, E. C. COWDIN and ISAAC H. BAILEY will speak at the opening of Wigwam in 46th-st., near 8th-av., MONDAY EVENING, 15th.

RAILROADS.

TO THE VIRGINIA SULPHUR SPRINGS, THE NATURAL BRIDGE AND GREAT BATTLE-FIELDS OF THE WAR.

THE NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD LINE

issue excursion tickets by various routes to the above points at low rates. Bills, with map and description of routes, fares and tickets, can be obtained at the New-Jersey Railroad Ticket Office, foot of Cortlandt-st., and at Nos. 193, 229 and 944 Broadway.

F. W. JACKSON, General Superintendent.
F. W. RANKIN, General Pass Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.

Leave James-slip:

8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.

9:30 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

3 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.

4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.

All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hemstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD,

Will commence their regular Summer arrangements on MONDAY, June 15, 1868, with the splendid new steamboat RIVER QUEEN, Capt. ——, leaving New-York, from the south side of Desbrosses-st., daily (Sundays excepted,) at.....10 30 A. M.
and.....4 00 P. M.
Leaving Long Branch at.....7 15 A. M.
and.....1 00 P. M.

Stopping, FOR PASSENGERS ONLY, at Pier No. 3 North River, at 4:10 P. M., and on the first trip up in the morning.

Fare each way.....$1 00
Excursion tickets.....1 50
Monthly commutation.....20 00

M. PAUL, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY Railroad for LONG BRANCH, Toms River, Manchester, Bricksburg, Red Bank, &c., from Pier No. 30, foot Chambers-st.

Daily (Sundays excepted) at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., by the favorite steamers JESSE HOYT and NEVERSINK.

Touching at Pier No. 4, for passengers only, at 4:10 P. M. Returning leaves Long Branch at 7:15 A. M. and 3 P. M. Returning leaves Toms River at 5:40 A. M. and 1:40 P. M. Arriving in New-York at 9:25 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.

Commutation tickets, one month, $17 50; two months, $30; three months, $38.

W. S. SNEDEN & CO., Lessees.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room Cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with Sleeping-cars for West, via either North or South Shore Line.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

FOR SALE—A NEW STEAMTUG. LENGTH over all, 91 feet; beam, 18 feet; hold, 5 feet 9. Two cylinders, 18x16, with a Lighthall condenser and fire-pump; flue return tube boiler. For particulars inquire of C. H. CORBETT, Continental Works, Greenpoint, L. I.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

JAMES E. HAYES.....Lessee.
G. L. FOX.....Stage Manager.
C. W. TAYLEURE.....Business Manager.

MONDAY EVENING, June 15.

One hundredth and eleventh performance of GEORGE FOX'S GREAT PANTOMIME, HUMPTY DUMPTY RECONSTRUCTED.

The renowned pantomimist and comedian, Mr. GEORGE L. FOX.....as.....CLOWN.

New Tricks,	PANTOMIME,	New Costumes,
New Scenery,		New Ballets,
New Transformations,	BALLET,	New Music,
New Harlequinade,		New Songs,
New Comicalities.	SPECTACLE.	New Skating.

NEW DROP-CURTAIN, BY LEWIS.

This splendid attraction (the most successful production of the season) is received by densely crowded audiences with screams of merriment. It is one of the "sights" of the town, and its fame has rendered it the chief theatrical attraction of all visitors to the Metropolis.

Pantaloon	C. K. Fox	Harlequin	F. Lacy
Columbine	Mlle. Laurent	Burlesque	Miss Harrison
Romance	Mrs. C. Edmonds	New-Jersey	Mr. Sinclair

The Great Danseuse, Mlle. SANGALLI.
E. T. GOODRICH, Champion Skater.
A MATCHLESS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
MATINEES, 1½ WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY

Doors open at 7¼; curtain rises at 7¾.

MONDAY, June 15, 1868.

Last nights of the Burlesque Extravaganza, THE WHITE FAWN, in which will appear Jarrett & Palmer's renowned PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.

SATURDAY NEXT—LAST MATINEE.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 cts.

ELECTRICAL SUCCESS of Mr. Daly's new Play, which will be acted EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE. A FLASH OF LIGHTNING. A DRAMATIC ALBUM OF EVERY-DAY PEOPLE AND SIDEWALK CHARACTERS. ALL THE INGENIOUS MECHANICAL EFFECTS AND A STAR CAST.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE, NOS. 728 AND 730 BROADWAY. Admission, 50 cents. Last two nights (MONDAY and TUESDAY) of PARIS and HELEN, and TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. WEDNESDAY, June 17, first night of THE GRAND DUCHESS, an adaptation from the French, by B. A. BAKER, Esq. Music by Mr. Tissington, arranged from Offenbach's Opera Bouffe. The celebrated WORRELL SISTERS sustaining the principal characters. Grand Duchess, Miss Sophie; Wanda, Miss Irene; Prince Paul, Miss Jennie; together with powerful auxiliaries—new scenery, new dresses, augmented chorus, &c.

NEW STADT THEATRE,

Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.
MONDAY, June 15.

Mr. E. EDDY, and the Star Company in Shakespeare's tragedy of HAMLET, and the drama of the MOOR OF SICILY.

BOWERY THEATRE.

The Great drama—THE SONS OF LIBERTY; or, THE TRUE HEARTS OF OLD IRELAND. Grand combination of the people's favorites—Mr. G. C. BONIFACE, Miss NELLY GERMON, Mr. R. JOHNSTON, Mr. W. H. WHALLEY. THE WONDERFUL KINCADE FAMILY, Miss VIRA FERRAND, BOLLAS, MARTIN D. COLLINS. The drama of THE RIVER PIRATES OF NEW-YORK.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE.

Tammany Building, 14th-st., adjoining Academy of Music.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

First time of BROOM'S LOTTERY OF LIFE; Or, the Policy Office of Existence. THE GREAT LINGARD BURLESQUE. Capt. Jinks, of the Horse Marines, Bitter Beer. EUGENE, the Great Burlesque Prima Donna. NEW-YORK AT HIGH TWELVE. Introducing Unsworth, Nelse Seymour, Eph Horn, Eugene, Dempster, Grier, Henry, Hogan, Hughes, Boniface, Rockefeller, Palmer and Dan Bryant. Look out for A FLASK OF (JERSEY) LIGHTNING.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

No. 585 Broadway. The doors surrounded at 7; insurrection begins at 8 o'clock. The great original Humorists and Vocalists of the age, Birch, Wambold and Backus' San Francisco Minstrels, every night.

GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING.

THE NEW REPUBLIC, or EMANCIPATION, on exhibition at the Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, opposite Wallack's Theatre, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL AT THE Beekman Hill M. E. Church, 50th-st., near 1st-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, June 16. Cards of admission 50 cents, including refreshments.

FREE LECTURES TO LADIES AND GENtlemen, at 3 P. M. every afternoon in the new Phrenological Class Room, at No. 389 Broadway. Seats free.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

SPRING MEETING.
THE RACES appointed for June 10, 11 and 13 will positively take place on

MONDAY, JUNE 15.
TUESDAY, JUNE 16.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17.

A. BELMONT, President.
J. B. IRVING, Secretary.

The races will commence each day punctually at 3 o'clock.

Entrance to course.....$1
Entrance to course and stand.....2

Badges admitting to course, stand and quarter-stretch, $3 each day.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

JEROME PARK RACES.

Extra trains for above races will leave depot corner 42d-st. and 4th-av., at 12 M. and 12:30 P. M., returning immediately after races are over.

Fare for round trip 50 cents. I. C. BUCKHOUT, General Sup't.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.

First-class Furniture in Parlor, Library and Chamber suites of newest styles.

Our entire stock warranted.

BOHNENKAMP & SOSSAU, (formerly with Campbell & Hoyer,) Manufacturers, No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE,
Established 1850.

Warehouses Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Manufactory, No. 379 West 12th-st., extending through to No. 120 Jane-st.

Buyers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in the City, consisting of CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING ROOM SUITES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.

Particular attention given to the furnishing of CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c.

AT ERNEST ROTH'S FURNITURE Manufactory, No. 58 Bleecker-st., near Broadway—Magnificent parlor suites, covered with any color in French satin brocatel, for $175, $200, $225 and $250; covered with hair-cloth or reps, $75, $85, $100, $125 and $150. Also, a great variety of parlor, bedroom, library and dining-room furniture, mattresses, &c., cheap.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 18 4th-av. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

DYSPEPSIA, PHTHISIS, AND LIVER cured by DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, which restores good appetite, perfect digestion, strong nerves, sound lungs and liver, refreshing sleep, functional regularity and energy to the most enfeebled or disordered adult or infant, without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, as it saves fifty times its cost in other remedies, curing dyspepsia, (indigestion,) constipation, flatulency, phlegm, catarrhs, debility, consumption, heartburn, acidity, headaches, neuralgia, hysteria, nervous, bilious, liver, and stomach complaints, low spirits, as proved by 60,000 cures, including those of his Holiness the Pope, Field-Marshal the Duke of Pluskow, Lord Stuart de Decies, the Marchioness of Bréhan, &c., which had resisted all medicines for thirty years. In tins, 1 lb., $2 50; 2 lbs., $4 50; 5 lbs., $10; 12 lbs., $20; 24 lbs., $36. DU BARRY & CO., No. 163 William-st., and through all grocers and chemists.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits. Her Circular to the Married sent free.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEdiately by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. A cure in from one to five days of gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Be wise in time. Dr. POWERS' are the only medicines on earth to cure private diseases; all others drive the virus in the blood. Confidential consultation free.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

LADIES REQUIRING PRIVATE MEDICAL assistance should consult Dr. ALLEN, No. 43 St. Mark's-place; a regular, long-established and successful practitioner. Elegant rooms for nursing.

LADIES' SURE ASSISTANT IMMEDIATELY—Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st., with or without medicines. Can return same day. Certain at one trial.

YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD REgained by using Dr. Powers' Elixir, &c., and unfortunates cured without mercury positively. Office, 191 Stanton-st.

RELIEF TO LADIES IN TROUBLE, BY DR. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. His medicines act immediately. Confidential circular sent by first post.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

THE FINANCES.

Suggestions Concerning the Currency—Letter from Thos. W. Olcott Esq., to Gen. Garfield.

NATIONAL MECHANICS' AND FARMERS' BANK, ALBANY, June, 1868.

Hon. James A. Garfield:

DEAR SIR: My esteemed friend, Hon. DAVID A. WELLS, has favored me with your speech, and I have realized in its perusal the pleasure which his high commendations led me to expect. I trust there are but few sound bankers or economists who will not most heartily concur with you in the importance of the object which you so ably advocate. But in this great unity of aim and desire, there is yet diversity of opinion in regard to the *modus operandi*.

It, perhaps, will always be so with the sincere friends of all great and absorbing questions—each striving to reach the object with the fewest sacrifices, the most wholesome progress and the most sure success. Allow me to state a few particulars in which I differ from your conclusions, and then to offer a few remarks in support of the views which I entertain.

I do not believe that our present active paper money circulation exceeds $500,000,000. I do not believe that an irredeemable or depreciated currency has a particular tendency to the money or business centres and to remain there. Its tendency is to circulate to the exclusion of a better currency. And this it always does, unless its depreciation amounts to a prohibition. I do not regard it objectionable for City banks to allow country banks a small interest on deposits. These deposits accumulate mainly from the sale of the products of the interior. They are as available to country banks in making loans and discounts as actual currency, and afford an increased inducement through the profits made on exchange. The interest allowed on these deposits varies from three to four per cent. Therefore, if country banks can loan their spare funds at home, they make double the interest which New-York banks allow them on deposits.

The interior banks keep deposits in New-York because they accumulate there by the laws of trade; because deposits there are just as available and more valuable than currency on hand; because the banks are obliged to keep a legal reserve, which cannot be used if kept in their own vaults, but to the extent that they are allowed to deposit it in New-York, it pays a small interest; because country banks are obliged to redeem their circulation at some city centre, and must, from absolute necessity, keep deposits there for that object; and finally, because the interior banks, in meeting the constant demand for money to remit to New-York, make the usual exchange by drawing against their deposits there, and thus really keep the currency at home. Perhaps some city banks would be glad to have these deposits without allowing any interest whatever, thus doubling their gains at the cost of interior banks. It, however, seems not unreasonable to have the advantages of these deposits equally and fairly divided between city and country. A theorist might conjure up imaginary horrors by contending that the City banks, in allowing interest, are obliged, in order to get it back, to rush into Wall-street, make demand loans on stocks, and thus add to the disastrous facilities for disturbing and deranging sound and wholesome business. If this were so, it ought to condemn the practice—but the reasoning is fallacious. If the City banks use these deposits when they can only make 3 per cent., would they desist from their use if they could make 7 per cent.? For this they could do, if country banks were deprived of all participation by being obliged to keep their deposits in the cities without interest. It would be at least a novel experiment to double the motive to a practice with a view to its curtailment.

The magnitude of daily loans in Wall-street, on call or otherwise, has but little to do with currency. They are mere transfers of credit, and are settled through the Clearing House without the intervention of currency. The New-York banks have but a very limited demand for currency for City purposes.

They hold it as the money reserve of the nation, to purchase and move to market the varied and vast productions of the country. In sixty days' time, one hundred million pounds of wool will be ready for market, and for the purchase of which currency must be sent from the principal cities. This is a subordinate item for which currency is demanded, and which demand Clearing House facilities can only moderately relieve.

Can the Treasury redeem the outstanding legal tenders on the 1st day of next December, as proposed in your bill? I think not. It holds less than one-third the necessary amount of coin for that object; and this fact alone would occasion a rush of billholders to be first served. Gold is much the cheapest of our principal productions for exportation—and two causes have operated to keep it so. First, our Government bonds have taken its place to the extent of $500,000,000; and, secondly, the large amount of gold in the Treasury has checked speculations for a rise. These two causes removed, I see no reason to suppose that gold will not rise in price, rapidly and considerably. The first effect of your bill will be a run from depositors upon the banks in the cities for legal tenders in order to draw gold from the Treasury. The deposits in New-York City banks are three times greater than all the legal tenders, compound-interest notes and gold which they hold. The result is inevitable, and must inaugurate universal and overwhelming bankruptcy. Nor can the Government escape from this common doom. When its gold is exhausted I am unable to see how it can replenish its coffers. Its bonds would be likely to depreciate and gold to rise in price. The redeemed legal tenders could not be reissued, except with the certainty of their immediate return for gold. It would amount to the withdrawal of all legal tenders and bank notes, and a compulsory enforcement of specie payments on the first day of next December.

Before adopting such a measure it will be wise to pause; for it is notorious that out of the cities but few persons can be found who have gold enough on hand to pay their taxes.

Can we, when just emerging from a mightier conflict, and with disturbing influences far outweighing those of England in her day of similar trials—can we, I say, hope to perform at once what she, with accumulated wealth of ages, her limited domain and political power, required long and wearisome years to accomplish? The resumption of specie payments, though greatly to be desired, must, I think, be a work of time.

We want time to repair the ravages of war—its entailed vices of idleness, extravagance and dissipation; time to revive our industries, to restore our business, and to regain strength.

The cooperation of natural causes is indispensable. We want a few good crops to diminish the cost of living before we curtail the means for buying our daily bread.

But there are measures of relief, both feasible and important, which may be adopted with the certainty of advantage, without the hazard of harm. At the time the National Currency act passed, a monopoly of its advantages unavoidably fell to the share of the Middle and Eastern States. Circumstances have changed, and now the West and the South have claims to a participation, which it may not be wise to question or prudent to resist. They want a reasonably fair share of banking and currency, and they are entitled to it. To avoid an objectionable, but otherwise probable increase of paper currency, let all banks which have a circulation in excess of $600,000 reduce it to that sum, and the amount thus curtailed will be enough to organize at the West and South one hundred new banks, with a circulation of $200,000 each, without adding a dollar to the aggregate amount of paper circulation. Then repeal the legal reserve and bring forth from the grave of enterprise and business more than $160,000,000 of dead and uselessly locked up capital, to revive and invigorate the industries of the nation. I know of no system of banking so crippled by legal restraints as is ours, and thus rendered inadequate to the demands of business. We have, including stocks pledged for circulation and deposits, the legal reserve, and a necessary voluntary available reserve, about $600,000,000 of locked up means—nearly 50 per cent. beyond our entire banking capital, and within $20,000,000 of the capital deposits and circulation of the Bank of England and the seven joint stock banks of London. Sir ROBERT PEEL'S bill subjects only the Bank of England (whose deposits are not half the amount on deposit in the joint stock banks) to the legal reserve, and there has never been a severe revulsion in England when the Bank has not been relieved from the restraints of the legal reserve, and in every instance with the instantaneous restoration of confidence.

An unavailable reserve like ours cripples banks to such a degree as to threaten their destruction upon the first occurrence of a severe pressure. Viewing it in a military aspect, you will appreciate the misfortune of a forced reserve of 25 per cent. of an army, which in the death struggle is unavailable. This State more than thirty years ago prohibited the circulation of bills of a denomination less than $5. The law went into successful operation, but in the general revulsion and suspension of 1837 it was repealed, and has never been reenacted. I favored that law, and I am now more convinced than ever that the time will arrive when our permanent interests will demand a mixed currency. Bills of a large denomination may be wanted for convenience and economy, but let gold constitute the active circulation—and being in the pockets of the people, we shall have a constant supply and a sure resource. Then the importation of foreign goods and the return of Government bonds from abroad will cease to be a menace and a peril, except to our commercial centres. No sudden revulsion can strip us of our coin when the pockets of the people are its depositories instead of the vaults of a few City banks. It will operate to check extreme fluctuations, to give stability to business, and, as I believe, steady encouragement to every branch of industry.

I have the honor to be, with the highest regard, your obedient servant,

THOMAS W. OLCOTT.

GROWTH OF THE METROPOLIS.

Great Increase in the Number of New Buildings In and Around New-York—Opinions as to the Effect on Rents.

Notwithstanding the fact that there is not yet more than a very slight improvement in any of the multitudinous varieties of business in this and neighboring cities, capital is now finding investment in new buildings for business and residence uses to an extent which, in comparison with what has been done during the last eight years, is cheeringly remarkable. On Broadway there are three buildings in progress, two for life insurance companies and one for a banking company, each of which have been estimated to cost $1,000,000 and upward. Further up is the building now reaching completion on the site of the old Lorillard mansion; and nearly opposite, the one acre and three-quarters of store for A. T. STEWART, the floors of which, when completed, are to be free from partition walls, and on which the builders are laboring briskly to finish the work. At Union-square, beside other noticeable improvements, workmen are busy removing the famous old Church of the Puritans, in order to make room for a costly and imposing structure for TIFFANY & Co. Beyond this, had not the proposal to widen Broadway been so earnestly agitated, there would ere this have been some fifteen buildings, of unusual structure and cost, in progress of erection. The architects had the plans for several of them completed, and they now only await a satisfactory decision that Broadway shall not be widened below Forty-fifth-street to proceed with the work of construction. Above Forty-sixth-street, on the same general line, the number of new buildings now in progress is remarkable to all who have occasion to visit the upper portions of the City. Near the street last named, Mr. WM. B. ASTOR has a host of men engaged in the removal of rock and preparation of foundations for a number of new buildings for superior residences, and also for a fine hotel—all of which, it is said, are to be distinguished for attractiveness and cost. Along the same line there are many others engaged in the erection of magnificent residences, and on either side are a synagogue, several churches and a large number of residences in progress and generally promising completion late in the Fall.

In Brooklyn the work of building is increasing numerically more rapidly than in New-York. The structures are not so costly, but promise well for residences and stores, particularly in the southerly portion of the city. On Court-street, below the line of Fourth-place, and on the cross streets, to the water-line, there are three-story and basement residences and stores in various stages of progress, covering in many places, entire blocks. The same is true further out, and on the avenues. There are a number of points from which, on a clear day, the number of new buildings in progress creates the impression that new cities are springing up beyond the well-recognized lines of the parent city. The same, in a degree, is true of East New-York. The recent action of the Board of Aldermen by which the people are to be permitted to test the comparatively new form of engine for street cars, has given an impetus to property-owners there, and already the indications of a large increase in the number of residences are unmistakable. On the North River side, in Jersey City, Hoboken and Hudson City, there are quite a number of new buildings in progress, but not at all so remarkable as in and beyond the City of Brooklyn. These facts would seem to indicate a fair prospect of a reduction in rents in May next; but those who have given the problem the most careful study before proceeding to invest in new buildings, do not seem to fear any such desirable change for those who hire their residences and places of business. The man who, during every Spring-time for several years past, has become foot and heart sore in ineffectual search for a cheaper and better residence for the coming year, looks upon the unusual number of "to lets" still visible and the hundreds of new residences now being within reach of his eye, and rubs his hands and smiles upon his wife and children in joyful confidence that *next* year at least he will be able to secure a home to which his wife need not blush to invite their friends, and in which his children need not growl over "three in a bed." The capitalist thinks differently, and goes on adding to the number of houses in full hope of adequate return for the money he expends. This seems strange, and still the probabilities are great that the capitalist is right. The belief is general that the high prices that have been charged and paid for rent for several years have been because, and only because of a scarcity of residence buildings. How often by way of proving or exemplifying the truthfulness of the assertion has the fact been stated that there is a larger number of dwelling houses in the City of Philadelphia than in the City of New-York, and that, consequently, rents are much lower there than here—statements which are true to-day, but not strictly for the reason given; for while it is true that there is a larger number of private residence buildings in Philadelphia than in this City, it is also true that Philadelphia furnishes residences for nearly all of those who do business within her limits, while New-York does not. Here the residence buildings are, speaking generally, more than well filled; but apart from those who occupy them, New-York sends off to Brooklyn her artisans, mechanics, clerks and workingmen, a multitude numerically largely beyond the entire population of Philadelphia to the adjoining Cities of Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, Hudson City and Newark, to find homes for themselves and families. It is true that in and around the City of New-York there has been comparatively little building done for several years, and it is also true that thousands of families who formerly occupied the whole or half of a house, have lived in smaller portions of dwellings; those who had houses entire have come to live in half a house, and those who formerly thought half a house necessary now think anything approaching to comfort have found it possible to live upon a single floor. This contraction of the space formerly deemed necessary for a home has resulted not only because of a scarcity of dwellings, but because the general prostration in trade seemed to render it necessary to reduce expenses to the lowest degree consistent with an approach to pleasurable existence. Then, again, this same prostration of trade had the effect, naturally, of driving a very large number of people elsewhere and to other employments. A return of prosperity will bring with it a return of many who left during the general dullness, and it does not require an extraordinary degree of hopefulness in the immediate future to reach the conclusion that the increase in population will very soon require all the preparation for its reception and continuance now in progress. This granted, there is still another reason, and perhaps the most potent of all, why the large increase in the number of residence buildings will not result in any considerable reduction in the price of rents.

Although not generally thought of by those who rent houses, it is well understood by those who invest in their construction, that there is a marked difference between an investment in real estate and one in dry goods, groceries and coal. In the latter cases, if a man invest his money when the articles he purchases are high, he buys to sell and sells at a corresponding advance; his capital is returned, the articles perish, and he is in position to buy and sell again, as prices and demand indicate is best. Thus, by investing in comparatively perishable articles, he buys and sells and once a year, or perhaps much oftener, resumes control of his original capital with its increase, and is at liberty to invest again, as he may choose. With the capitalist who invests in buildings the difference is that the money sunk remains unchangeable for years. Prices may change, rents may rise or fall, but there the original investment remains, and, no odds who may have come to own the structure, there is still the original amount invested in it, the profit or loss on which, or the wisdom or folly of the construction, is always to be guaged by the income from the cost. For this reason was it that when, immediately following the commencement of the war, the price of labor and materials for building largely increased, the construction of buildings almost entirely ceased, the belief being that the close of the war would bring a return to former prices, and that then a building constructed during the high prices of labor and materials would prove an unprofitable investment. But the war has now been ended some years, and prices have not yet been greatly reduced, while, if there by any change in the rate of taxation, it has been an increase rather than a falling off. In view of these facts, capitalists have decided to resume building, and it may be well to assume that whatever changes may take place, those who have built at high prices will do their best to secure a paying percentage on their outlay, and while residences are in demand, we may also conclude that those who built in days of cheapness will be equal in their charges with those of the era of high prices and heavy taxation. We do not see, therefore, that the present resumption of building gives any very cheerful promise of great reduction in rents.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Liberal Christianity—Sermon by Rev. Leonard W. Bacon.

REV. LEONARD W. BACON of the South Ninth-street Congregational Church, Brooklyn, E. D., preached to a large and attentive congregation, yesterday, on the subject of "Liberal Christianity," taking as his text the following passage:

Now I beseech you, brethren, by the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, that ye all speak the same thing, and that there be no divisions among you.—1 Corinthians I:10.

We read this passage in our sober and staid way of reading the Scriptures, and it seems a very dignified and solemn official sort of appeal for concord and harmony. We read it over again as if it were part of a live letter, actually written by a living man to a living church, and we find it to be a most entreating, imploring message from a Christian father to his own children in the Lord, urging them to avoid a great sin and a great peril. "I have heard by some of the family of Chloe that there have been quarrels among you. Brethren, I beg you for God's sake, don't be divided. If you have any vote for your Savior, keep toge her." All the circumstances and connections in which the text was uttered add force and intensity to the appeal. The preacher then briefly surveyed the history of Paul's relations to that Corinthian Church which he was addressing, and of its condition and progress, after which he proceeded to consider the method pursued to preserve the unity of the Church, as well as its purity. This Corinthian Church grew in numbers, not greatly in power and wealth and influence, but in numbers of those who were neither wise after the flesh, nor mighty, nor noble—had other teachers of another sort. There came into that community of Christians certain men from the mother country to assure these believers that they had been converted from their heathenism or their Pharisaeism in an irregular and invalid manner; that Paul, their great founder, though he might have been a very excellent man, was no Apostle at all; he had not been one of the twelve companions of Christ; he had never been admitted to that rank by the original twelve, and that, therefore, there being no succession, the conversion of all these Corinthians from their ungodliness, and bringing them into the loving embrace of Christian brotherhood, or Church, however well intended it might have been, was totally unauthorized; that they themselves, on the other hand, had come direct from Cephas (or Peter) and the Brethren of the Lord at Jerusalem, and could exhibit the most satisfactory sort of epistles of commendation—certificates of the genuine succession. On such grounds as these they attempted to draw away from them the affection and confidence of some of his own children in Christ. During the three or four years which probably elapsed between the departure of Paul from Corinth and the date of his first epistle, the mischief so promisingly begun grew to a great head. The little weekly meeting in the house of Justus, next the Synagogue, had grown to a large congregation. The personal preferences which had distinguished those who were most warmly attached to Paul, or to Apollos, had become the badges of separate parties, undoubtedly more or less distinguished by diversity of doctrine or policy. And this had been aggravated by the sectarianism of those disturbing emissaries, with their letters of commendation from Palestine, who, as soon as they could get three voices together to raise a cry for "Cephas and the regular succession," provoked those who still remembered their debt of spiritual gratitude to Paul and Apollos to stand by their own "fathers in Christ," and led meanwhile a fourth party to declare that they would have respect to neither Paul nor Peter, but would be a Christ party in the many-sided quarrel. It had been well if the faults of this Corinth Church had ended here. But the lack of faith in Christ, which bore this fruit of sectarianism, bore all its other bitter fruits as well. Brotherly love—the first condition of the Church—died when its root of faith was dead, and brother went to law with brother, and wrangled in heathen courts. The meetings of the church, instead of being occasions of kind, mutual admonition, comfort and encouragement, and of devout worship to the One God and Father of all; became scenes of confusion and disorder, in which, instead of preferring one another in honor, and doing all things for mutual edification, they were each striving after effect, and after the display of miraculous gifts, for the mere sake of display. The "love feast," or "feast of charity," which was at first a simple, social meal, designed to draw these Christian souls into nearer union and fellowship, had been turned into a scene of strife and greed; and even the Lord's Supper, the touching significance of which they had been taught so that it might never be forgotten—even this had become an occasion of riot and drunkenness, and was eaten to the condemnation of their souls. The kingdom of heaven, as preached in Corinth, had been like a vat, and had gathered of every kind. And many of those who had been drawn up for awhile out of the terrible slough of Corinthian debauchery had gone back to their wallowing in the mire, and yet were numbered among the Christians; and as evil life and false doctrine do always go together, each being both antecedent and consequent to the other, so there were not wanting men to maintain that this wrong was right, and that in fact, there was no blame in them—men to deny the resurrection and say "let us eat and drink for to-morrow we die." Could there be a more wretched and pitiable plight than the church of Corinth had fallen to within five years after it was founded, a year and a half of which time Paul had been planting, and an indefinite time beside, Apollos watering the good seed. What ought to be done in such a case as this? Here the preacher cited the methods that might have been resorted to by our modern church courts and councils, then considered what PAUL did. PAUL'S first act was to cry out, Stop!—to lift up a voice from his Ephesian home, which should be heard above the roar of intervening seas, above the noise of their wanton revelry, above the trampings of that wild fraternal strife, and call off these contending factions to the banner of their common Lord and Savior. What! quarrels? divisions, in the Church of Christ? No time now to talk of the ground of these contentions; doctrine, discipline, order or disorder of worship. The name! that name by which ye are saved! "Brethren, I beseech you by the Name of the Lord Jesus Christ that ye all speak the same thing, and that there be no division among you." Come to peace and agreement first, and to an understanding afterward. He then instructed them to begin discipline at once, first taking the most aggravated case, and this step involved two principles which did not hold the individual proceeding upon them to the cults of the body, hence he should remain so long as it is the church, and the body only should be held responsible to the law of Christ—the law of Love. These things would prevent schisms.

Alien-street Presbyterian Church.

The annual sermon before the Young Men's Christian Association of the New-York University, was preached in this church last evening by Rev. Dr. NEWELL. The congregation was tolerably numerous, considering the heat of the weather, but chiefly composed of ladies. The point of the discourse was addressed more particularly to young men. They were exhorted not to trifle away their lives, but to make them earnest; to have an object in life of benefit to their fellow creatures, and to strive for it manfully; to press on, no matter what obstacles might be in their path, for the religion of Christ makes idleness worse than infidelity. Death may at any time overtake men, and if their lives have been useless their reception at the foot of the heavenly throne will be cold. The speaker then referred to the case of a friend who when last he saw him alive was in robust health, but who, the following morning, lay in death.

He remembered that America was not suffering for men of wealth and men of brain so much as for men of devotion to Christ, who will preach his doctrines, and urged his hearers to be Christians, to get into Christ's great sympathizing heart, to give their powers to God, to cultivate themselves, to wear an old coat, if necessary, and live in a humble home, rather than forego the great work in hand by endeavoring to acquire means to live better. He exhorted all present to give their lives to doing good, to aid in regenerating this land, and to begin by regenerating this City.

Reunion of the Presbyterian Church.

An immense public meeting in favor of the proposed reunion of the Old and New Schools of the Presbyterian Church was held last evening in the Fifth-avenue Church, corner Nineteenth-street, all the available space being occupied by the interested attendants. Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL, the Pastor, presided, and announced the opening hymn, and after that had been sung Rev. Dr. CROSBY offered prayer.

Dr. HALL then explained the object of the gathering briefly, and indorsed it with great emphasis.

Rev. Dr. ADAMS, of the New School, then read the report of the Joint Committee of the two Synods on this subject, as shown in an abstract published in the TIMES of recent date. The Committee, it was reported, recommended to the recent meetings of the New School Synod at Harrisburg, Penn., and the Old School Synod at Albany, the adoption of thirteen articles forming the basis of a reunion, and each of those bodies adopted the same, subject to the approval of the various Churches, which it was hoped would be voted during the present year.

Rev. Dr. SHEDD, Old School, then addressed the congregation, principally with reference to the good feeling which prevailed among the 250 or more delegates from various parts of the Union, who assembled at Albany recently and discussed this grave subject. There were differences of opinion among them, but no exhibition of unkind feelings toward one another. He hoped for the ratification of the thirteen articles.

Rev. Dr. SKINNER then delivered a prayer, and afterward Rev. Dr. SMITH, Old School, (Professor in the Union Seminary,) presented a few remarks. He was glad to believe that former differences between the members of these two great church bodies had passed away, and that perfect harmony was now a possibility and would soon be realized.

At this point a hymn was sung, and prayer was again offered—this time by Rev. Dr. HATFIELD, New School.

Rev. Dr. IRENUS C. PRIME then offered a series of resolutions indorsing the action of the two Synods in in this matter, and expressing a hope for the speedy conformation of the reunion propositions. A vote being taken by show of hands, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Addresses similar in the main to the preceding were also made by Rev. Mr. STUPHEN and Messrs. ROBERT CARTER and GEO. H. STUART, of Philadelphia, each of the Old School branch.

The Doxology and Benediction closed the proceedings.

Reply of A. H. Cunningham to the Card of Edgar McMullen.

The card of EDGAR MCMULLEN, written for his justification and my condemnation, deserves a word of reply. He makes several points to which I will pay attention *seriatim*.

He says he never knew me until he received a letter from W. E. ROBINSON.

As a matter of fact I have known him, and he has known me for three years at least. His stable adjoined my house in Union street; I have hired carriages from him time and time again and knew him well. I sold him whisky six months before CALLICOT got his position.

He says I made the proposition to him concerning CALLICOT's appointment. The fact is the reverse. He first wrote a letter from Washington through his partner, Mr. WILLIAMS, in which he said it would be necessary to raise $10,000 from the distillers here to secure the *appointment* of CALLICOT, that it was necessary to pay certain parties (male and female created he them) in Washington for that purpose, but that the *confirmation* was a much more easily managed affair. He then knowing to me I consulted with a friend here, who advised me it was too dangerous a thing to touch. I wrote to MCMULLEN that personally I would respond, but couldn't speak for the others. Then I met him here in Brooklyn, while he was on a flying trip from Washington. He was very urgent at this time on the money question, but I adhered to my original belief that distillers were too poor to respond.

I saw him again—this time at MCMULLEN's stable, on the Monday after CALLICOT's appointment; he then said, "Go to work, start up your distillery, combine with three or four others who will respond, and you shall all have protection;" I replied that I had given my word to Mr. TRACEY that I would not start until the Board had got the price of whisky up to $2. He then inquired if there was no whisky in Bond, and I told him there was plenty of it—1,000 barrels in WILSON's warehouse. This makes pertinent a reply to his statement that he did not know the bond was to be used fraudulently. A history of that bond and the papers therewith connected may open this lumkin's eyes—and here it is:

He distinctly and in terms told me to make a bargain of the whisky, and he would see that it was all right at the office; that he would attend to the papers—the papers of which his permit with the initial "M" was the commencement, and which I am bound to say his "unfortunate friend CALLICOT" did not apparently understand it when it was presented. It will be remembered that I testified at the trial that I experienced much trouble and some embarrassment with the permit at the Collector's office, and that things apparently were not so much "fixed" as MCMULLEN pretended they were, and further that it was necessary, as I had anticipated, that it was as necessary, despite MCMULLEN's assertion to the contrary, to have a bond in this case as in other cases. I then told MCMULLEN we must have a bond, to which he said "Get one." The history of its procuration the public is familiar with, and MCMULLEN not only knows it now, but designed it then. He says he acted only as the medium through which the money was paid to him. Of this I cannot speak. I only know that I gave him the money according to my testimony, $13,500, which was to go, not to CALLICOT, but to Washington to meet MCMULLEN's drafts, expenses, or whatever incurred while he was there. He has never in any way accounted for any part of it. He was never shown a receipt, nor do I know that one dollar or one cent of it has ever slipped from his fingers. As to my complicity in the conspiracy between CALLICOT and myself to load the affair on to MCMULLEN, I wish it to be understood that I knew and know nothing whatever of CALLICOT's connection with the affair, excepting as told to me by MCMULLEN himself. Mr. MCMULLEN and Mr. I. T. WILLIAMS are the gentlemen without fear and without reproach, who to-day stand branded before this community as false to professional honor. Mr. I. T. WILLIAMS was much more the counsel of MCMULLEN than of CALLICOT, and never did man tell greater truth than he, when, with a snuffle in his nose and a fee in his pocket, he admitted in open court that he was the man chargeable with CALLICOT's conviction.

He says he was not a partner of BROWN & Co.

He was not only a partner, but the soul and spirit of the place. He kept the books and managed the finances, and finally pretended to sell out to his partner. He even offered to sell me his interest, which I respectfully declined.

In the meantime does it not occur to this pleading pilgrim that, like the late WEBSTER, he "ain't dead yet?" Does he know aught of a bonded warehouse that was burned on the corner of Jay and John streets by EDGAR MCMULLEN and others?

Would he like to have the secrets of that place exposed, and will he do it himself, or leave it to the undersigned?

This controversy was not of my seeking. Forced into it, I do not shrink from it. My character will stand many tests before which that of MCMULLEN would wither, and I have not yet felt it my duty, nor has it been my desire, to desert those led by me into trouble, with whom I continued while it was safe, and whose money gave me a position of ease and independence. All this MCMULLEN has done. He is a blind leader, a false friend, an unsafe partner, a runaway and falsifier.

Before the public eye, I do not care unnecessarily to obtrude my own affairs, but if it becomes necessary, from A to Z they may scan them all.

ALEXANDER H. CUNNINGHAM.

Disturbance in the Fourteenth Precinct—Attack on the Police.

It is a custom in several precincts of the City to send out squads of officers in citizen's dress on Sunday evening for the purpose of more effectually watching the liquor dealers and preventing violations of the Excise law. Last evening Capt. GARLAND of the Fourteenth Precinct sent out several men on this errand. One of these, Officer GEORGE LYMAN, when making his rounds observed the door of the saloon No. 121 Mulberry-street open, and two men in the room. In order to see whether any liquor was being sold he entered the saloon, and was immediately met by an inquiry as to what he wanted. He asked whether he could have any liquor, and his interlocutor then asked who he was. Before he could make reply the two men, joined by a third who entered at the moment, seized LYMAN and pushed him violently into the street. Before the door, and during the moment that had elapsed since the officer entered, a crowd of a score of men had gathered, and as he was ejected from the saloon they were ready to receive him. LYMAN was thrown to the ground and a dozen willing fists joined in the work of beating him. He essayed to draw his pistol as a means of defence, but before he had released it from his pocket his assailants seized the weapon and wrenched it from his grasp.

By this time the affair had become almost a riot. The tenement-houses in the vicinity poured forth their hordes of occupants, who rushed around the the fallen officer, and his assailants adding little to his physical hurts but terribly to his apprehensions by their vociferous yells of encouragement. These cries attracted the attention of officers on post in the vicinity, and they hastened to the scene. First came Officer ANDERSON of Union Market, who was instantly swallowed in the angry mass and prostrated by a savage blow on the head with a stone. Then came Officer JOSEPH HILDEBRANDT, who fared worse than either, as his wounds are more serious.

The news of the disturbance quickly reached the Station House, and Capt. GARLAND instantly repaired to the spot with the reserves. The appearance of the force scattered the crowd and released the three policemen the mob had converted into footballs. These three men were sent to the Station House, and Dr. POULER being despatched from Police Headquarters, attended to their wounds. LYMAN and CLAY were not seriously hurt, but had received severe bruises and cuts about the head and face, and had their clothes torn from their bodies. HILDEBRANDT was, however, found to have received several severe cuts about the head, and had lost so much blood that after his wounds had been dressed, and the proper restoratives applied, he was sent home in a carriage by the advice of Dr. POULER. The reserve, under the direction of Capt. GARLAND and Sergeant BROWN, soon succeeded in restoring complete quiet throughout the disturbed district, and arrested MATHEW REYNOLDS, ELLEN REYNOLDS, JAMES DEVINE and JOHN KERNT as among the assailants.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

TEMPER, EMANUEL.—This magnificent structure progresses rapidly toward completion, and when the work, exterior and interior, is finished, it will represent an outlay of over $1,000,000, and be the first Hebrew house of worship in this country, with but few rivals elsewhere. We learn that Rev. JAS. K. GUTHRIE, of New-Orleans, who laid the foundation stone of the Temple, and who preached upon the occasion, has been elected by the congregation as English lecturer at the new church. He is now the minister of the Rampart-street Synagogue, New-Orleans, where he has officiated for many years.

GRANT AND COLFAX WIGWAM.—The Republican electors of the Seventeenth Assembly District inaugurate their efforts in the coming campaign by the opening of a Wigwam to-night, on Forty-sixth-street, near Eighth-avenue. The building will accommodate many thousands, as it covers two lots—50 feet by 80. Eminent speakers will address the assemblage to-night, who is also will no doubt be large. Arrangements have been made for a Reading Room and other conforts, to be at all times accessible in the Wigwam.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—At 6 o'clock last evening, an affray occurred on Pier No. 47 North River, between WILLIAM MARTIN, a sailor on the steamer *Louisa*, and MICHAEL RILEY, watchman on the pier, in which MARTIN was shot by RILEY. The wounded man was taken to New-York Hospital and was supposed to be fatally injured. RILEY was arrested and confined in the Twenty-eighth Precinct Station House.

FIRE IN MULBERRY-STREET.—At 10 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the grocery store of OWEN HEARN, on the first floor of No. 41 Mulberry-street, damaging his stock $500. He was insured for 1,000. The building, owned by JOHN HECKER, was damaged $1,000, and is fully insured.

SUNDAY SCHOOL FESTIVAL.—A strawberry, floral and musical festival will be held on this and to-morrow evenings, in the First Baptist Mariners' Church, corner Henry and Oliver streets. A rich treat of good things is promised.

NEW-JERSEY.

PICKPOCKETING.—RICHARD BURNETT and CHAS. HERRICK were arrested early yesterday morning, on a charge of picking pockets. A gentleman from Washington was standing near the Jersey ferry when both young lads succeeded in ransacking his pockets. In their possession was found the money belonging to the gentleman and a ticket for Washington. They were held for examination.

ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred on Saturday night to a boilermaker named JOHN BRADLEY. He was proceeding along the track at Jersey City, when, a milk train coming along, he was struck by the engine and severely if not fatally injured.

HORSE STEALING.—A man named GEORGE BOLTON was arrested yesterday at Jersey City on a charge, made by Mrs. WILLIAM MOSY, with having stolen a valuable horse, her property.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Beach-st., n. s., 18.9x70..... $14,000
Broome-st., lot No. 6, Ludlam's map, 25x87.6..... 11,000
Broome-st., lot No. 8, Ludlam's map, 25x87.6..... 11,800
Hammond-st., n. s., 175.3 ft. e. of Washington-st., 12.4x95..... 5,750
Houston-st., s. s., 180 ft. e. of Chrystie-st., 25.9½x74.3..... 26,800
King's Bridge Road, w. s., 185 ft. s. of 190th-st., 191.5x181x190.4..... 55,000
Mott-st., w. s., 25.6x100..... nom.
Union-place, e. s., 52 ft. n. 15th-st., 26x100..... nom.
Wertheim-st., n. s., 97.10 ft. w. of Elm, 83.2x51..... 172,250
12th-st., n. w. cor. 2d-av., 110x51.9x20x22x90x26..... 39,000
24th-st., s. s., lot No. 39 Bellevue lots, 2x98.9..... nom.
24th-st., s. s., lots Nos. 47 and 48 Bellevue lots, 2x98.9..... nom.
27th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. 2d-av., 16x98.9..... 5,000
28th-st., w. s., No. 221..... 791
27th-st., n. s., lot No. 124 Bellevue lots, 25x98.9..... 50
3d-av., e. s., 91.2 ft. n. 76th-st., 20.2x100..... 4,570
43d-st., s. s., 198 ft. e. 10th-av., q. c., 19x100.5..... 12,000
65th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. 2d-av., 20x100.5..... nom.
55th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. 8th-av., 25x100.5..... 12,000
62d-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x20.10..... 13,000
65th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.5..... 7,500
65th-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.5..... 2,500
119th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x102.2..... 5,000
119th-st., n. s., block bet. 118th and 119th sts. and 9th and 10th Avs..... 64,000
131st-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. 10th-av., 175x99.11x50x99.11x 15,600
Avenue A, n. w. cor. 74th-st., 16.6x101.5..... 1,950
2d-av., n. w. cor. 117th-st., 75.8½x110..... nom.
2d-av., n. w. cor. 110th-st., 110x51.9x20x25.9x90x26..... nom.
2d-av., n. w. cor. 12th-st., 110x51.9x20x25.9x90x26..... 38,500
3d-av., s. w. cor. 119th-st., 25.5x90..... 5,000
3d-av., n. w. cor. 80.5x36..... 25,000
4th-av., n. e. cor. 84th-st., 16½x91.4x27..... 21,400
5th-av., e. s. 25.3 ft. s. 38th-st., 27x100 } 100,000
38th-st., s. s., 108 ft. w. 5th-av., 38x37. }

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, bet. 81st and 82d sts., 5 years, per year..... $50
Essex-st., No. 133, (store,) 1 year..... 456
North Moore-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Hudson, 25x87, 21 years, per year..... 300
New-st., No. 5, 7 and 9, 21 years, per year..... 100
Water-st., No. 620, one-half house, 4 years, per year..... 500
12th-st., E., No. 526, store, 3 years, per year..... 216
30th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25.6x65.11, 21 years, 3 months, per year..... 150
45th-st., E., No. 186, 2 years, per year..... 360
69th-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20x100.5, 15 years, 8 months, per year..... 320
47th-st., n. s., 95 ft. e. of 3d-av., 100.5x133.7x102.7x 113, 10 years, per year..... 1,250
51st-st., s. s., 11th-av. (store) 3 years, per year..... 720
54th-st. W. No. 265, 1 year 11 months, per year..... 1,800
3d-av. Nos. 317 and 319, 5 years, per year..... 1,500
4th-av. s. s. 12 ft. n. of 31st-st. 80x15.9x80.2x19.6, 5 years, per year..... 540
5th-av. w. s. 25 ft. s. 50th-st. 25.5x100, 20 years 7 months, per year..... 800

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, June 13—11:15 A. M.

The following are the opening prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

Consols for money..... 95
Consols for account..... 88¾@94¼
United States Bonds..... 71⅞@72⅛
Erie Shares..... 46
Illinois Centrals..... 103½
Atlantic & Great Western..... 33¾

FRANKFORT, Saturday, June 13.

United States Five-twenty Bonds open at 77⅛@77⅜ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 13—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens quiet. The following are the opening prices:

Middling Uplands..... 10⅞d. @11d.
Middling Orleans..... 11¼d. @11⅜d.

The sales of the day will probably reach 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is unchanged at the following quotations: Corn, 34s. ₱ quarter for New Mixed Western. Wheat, 12s. 9d. ₱ central for California White, and 12s. 3d. to 12s. 6d. for No. 2 Red Western. Oats, 3s. 6d. ₱ bushel. Peas, 43s. 6d. ₱ 504 lbs. Flour, 32s. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 110s. ₱ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 81s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 65s. ₱ cwt. Cheese, 51s. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 46s. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Resin, 6s. 3d. ₱ cwt. for Common North Carolina. Tallow, 44s. ₱ cwt. Turpentine, 28s. ₱ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 4½d. ₱ gallon. Spirits Pet